United Nations S/PV.4065

Security Council

Fifty-fourth Year

Provisional

4065th Meeting

Friday, 12 November 1999, 11.25 a.m.

New York

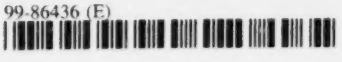
President:	Mr. Türk	(Slovenia)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Petrella
	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Fonseca
	Canada	Mr. Fowler
	China	Mr. Shen Guofang
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Jagne
	Malaysia	Mr. Hasmy
	Namibia	Mr. Andjaba
	Netherlands	Mr. van Walsum
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Eldon
	United States of America	Ms. Soderberg

Agenda

The situation in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/1087)

99-86436 (E)



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The meeting was called to order at 11.25 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1999/1087)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Georgia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Chkheidze (Georgia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, document S/1999/1087.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, of 22 October 1999 (S/1999/1087).

"The Security Council warmly welcomes the appointment of Mr. Boden as resident Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and hopes the parties would see this as an opportune moment to give renewed impetus to the search for a political settlement.

"The Security Council welcomes the acceleration of bilateral contacts at all levels between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides and calls upon them to continue to expand their contacts.

"The Security Council notes with grave concern that, notwithstanding positive developments on some issues, no progress has been made on the key issues of the settlement, particularly the core issue of the status of Abkhazia, Georgia. The Council therefore strongly supports the intention of the Special Representative to submit as soon as possible further proposals to both sides on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi, as part of a comprehensive settlement, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, working in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"The Security Council reiterates its demand that the parties to the conflict widen and deepen their commitment to the United-Nations-led peace process, in particular by resuming regular meetings of the Coordinating Council and of its working groups, and agrees with the Secretary-General that they must continue to meet regularly regardless of the constraints of domestic politics. The Council calls upon the parties to agree upon and to take, in the nearest future, the first concrete steps towards the full return to Abkhazia, Georgia, of refugees and internally displaced persons in safe, secure and dignified conditions. The Council reminds the parties that this would enable the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide substantial material assistance. The Council reiterates its view on the unacceptability of any action by the Abkhaz leadership in contravention of the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

"The Security Council notes with satisfaction that the security situation has slightly improved, in particular the reduction of tension along the line of separation of forces, while noting the persistent precariousness of the security of the United Nations personnel. The Council reiterates its condemnation of the hostage-taking of seven United Nations personnel on 13 October 1999, welcomes the release

of the hostages, and stresses that the perpetrators of this unacceptable act should be brought to justice. The Council welcomes UNOMIG keeping its security arrangements under constant review in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff.

"The Security Council pays tribute to Mr. Bota for his valuable work while serving as Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, notes that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stresses the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1999/30.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.35 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.4066

Security Council

Fifty-fourth Year

Provisional

4066th Meeting

Friday, 12 November 1999, 11.35 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Türk	(Slovenia)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Petrella
	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Fonseca
	Canada	Mr. Fowler
	China	Mr. Shen Guofang
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Jagne
	Malaysia	Mr. Hasmy
	Namibia	Mr. Andjaba
	Netherlands	Mr. van Walsum
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Eldon
	United States of America	Mr. Minton

Agenda

The situation in Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1999/882)

99-86442 (E)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 11.35 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1999/882)

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia in document S/1999/882.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia dated 16 August 1999 (S/1999/882).

"The Security Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the increasingly evident effects of the lack of a functioning central government in Somalia. It regrets the fact that most children receive no health care and that two generations have had no access to formal education. It is concerned that some Somali natural resources are being exploited, mainly by foreigners, without regulation and monitoring. It expresses its deep distress over reports that the absence of law and order in the country risks creating a haven for criminals of all kinds.

"The Security Council welcomes the progress that has been made in the development of a greater uniformity of approach on the part of the international community in addressing the crisis in Somalia. It recognizes that the Standing Committee on Somalia, created a year ago, has been instrumental in monitoring the evolution of the Somali situation and working for a greater coordination of efforts by the various external actors, in order to avoid contrasting influences and to give weight to common actions. It calls for the strengthening of the coordination of these efforts aimed at securing peace and stability in Somalia.

"The Security Council expresses its full support for the efforts exerted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to find a political solution to the crisis in Somalia. In this context, it welcomes the initiative of the President of Djibouti aimed at restoring peace and stability in Somalia, which was outlined in his letter of 23 September 1999 to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1007). It endorses the call made by the President of Djibouti to the warlords to recognize fully and accept the principle that the Somali people are free to exercise their democratic right to choose their own regional and national leaders. The Council looks forward to the finalization of the proposals of the President of Djibouti at the forthcoming IGAD Summit and stands ready to work with IGAD and the Standing Committee to help bring about national unity and the restoration of a national government in Somalia. It calls upon the leaders of the Somali factions and all others concerned to cooperate constructively and in good faith in the efforts to resolve the crisis.

"The Security Council strongly calls upon all States to observe and improve the effectiveness of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia. It urges Member States having information about violations of the provisions of resolution 733 (1992) to provide this information to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, with a view to supporting the work of the Committee.

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Somalia. It urges all States to contribute generously to the appeals of the United Nations to ensure continued relief and rehabilitation efforts in all regions of Somalia, including those aimed at the strengthening of civil society. In this

context, it encourages enhancement of the operational capacity of humanitarian agencies in Somalia through donor support.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in all regions of Somalia. It calls upon the Somali factions to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief. In this context, it strongly condemns attacks and acts of violence against and the murder of humanitarian workers in Somalia and reiterates its position that those responsible for these acts should be brought to justice.

"The Security Council expresses its satisfaction that despite all the difficulties, approximately half of Somali territory continues to enjoy relative peace. In this context, it notes the beginning of provision of some basic services to the people of Somalia by local administrations in some parts of the country.

"The Security Council welcomes the efforts of civil society in Somalia. It is encouraged by the political initiatives of Somalis, through regional conferences, often organized by traditional leaders and informal cross-clan contacts, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. In this context, it underlines the active role of Somali women's groups.

"The Security Council welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) in Nairobi.

"The Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to review the role of the United Nations in Somalia, as a prelude to the United Nations playing an enhanced role, aimed at achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia. This review would include the possible relocation of some United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as UNPOS, to Somalia. The review should also consider the security situation carefully, as well as the resources that would be necessary to provide a secure environment for United Nations operations in Somalia.

"The Security Council takes note of the recommendation in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 August 1999 that the international community should consider establishing mechanisms which would allow financial assistance to flow into secure and stable areas of Somalia even before a formal central government and other institutions are re-established, with a view to promoting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and unity of Somalia.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1999/31.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 11.40 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.4067

Security Council

Fifty-fourth Year

Provisional

4067th Meeting

Friday, 12 November 1999, 11.40 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Türk	(Slovenia)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Petrella
	Bahrain	Mr. Al-Dosari
	Brazil	Mr. Fonseca
	Canada	Mr. Fowler
	China	Mr. Shen Guofang
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Jagne
	Malaysia	Mr. Hasmy
	Namibia	Mr. Andjaba
	Netherlands	Mr. van Walsum
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Eldon
	United States of America	Ms. Soderberg

Agenda

The situation in Burundi

99-86448 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 11.40 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Burundi

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Burundi, Finland, Norway and the United Republic of Tanzania in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nteturuye (Burundi) took a seat at the Council table; Ms. Rasi (Finland), Mr. Kolby (Norway) and Mr. Manongi (United Republic of Tanzania) took the seats reserved for them at the side of the Council Chamber.

The President: In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, and in the absence of objection, I shall take it that the Security Council agrees to extend an invitation under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure to Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

I give the floor to the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Ibrahima Fall.

Mr. Fall (*spoke in French*): Since the Secretariat's previous briefing of the Security Council, given last 22 October during informal consultations, the basic situation regarding the peace process in and around Burundi has not changed. The process remains at a very critical stage. It gives rise to little optimism, on the one hand, internally, because of political tensions, insecurity and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation, and on the other hand, externally, because of the political vacuum created by the death of the Facilitator, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere.

With the Council's permission, I would like to focus this briefing on these two facets: the internal situation and the situation with regard to the Arusha process.

The internal situation remains disturbing both at the political level and at the levels of security, economy and humanitarian issues. At the political level Burundi is facing a worrisome internal crisis, and the political partnership is faced with serious difficulties that threaten its very survival. The fragmentation within the Front pour la démocratie au Burundi (FRODEBU) certainly poses a great threat to the partnership.

We are now observing a hardening of positions that recalls in many ways the situation during the period before the partnership. It seems there are now two opposing camps that have different views about how to pursue the Arusha process. The first of these camps is asking in particular that the negotiations take place outside of Tanzania and is requiring that priority be given to ending the hostilities. The other camp is accusing the Government of being at the root of the current hardening of positions and of seeking to divide the political groups so as to perpetuate the status quo. This second camp is lobbying for the continuation of discussions at Arusha under regional supervision.

The Government and the Parliament, initiators, creators and actors in the national partnership for peace, no longer seem to be on the same wave length and apparently no longer subscribe to the guidelines established by the agreement on the political platform of the transitional regime.

This polarization of positions also risks affecting the upcoming series of negotiations, which might become an arena for confrontation without concessions between the delegations, which would have the predictable result of further delaying the signing of a final Arusha agreement.

On top of this internal political situation, marked by a hardening of positions, the security situation remains uncertain, volatile and above all disturbing. Just to give one illustration, for about 10 days now various districts of Bujumbura have been subject to half a dozen attacks that have led to deaths, fires and looting. Such acts of violence have also been occurring with regularity in the

provinces of Muramvya, Cibitoke, Kayanza, Ngozi and Bubanza. Numerous attacks and ambushes have been carried out since the beginning of the month in these various regions. Recently, this generalized insecurity has been heightened by another worrisome problem: the departure of many Burundians for Tanzania, where they will swell the ranks of refugees, already estimated at more than 300,000 people.

An integral element of this security situation is the policy of *regroupement*. This policy of *regroupement* affects approximately 830,000 people today. The Government maintains that it has no other option for protecting civilians, isolating them from the rebellion and securing the capital. It claims that the situation is improving in protected areas, which it wishes to reduce while returning peasants to their land.

In fact, conditions in the camps are deeply worrying. Since mid-September, some 304,000 people have been regrouped into 58 *regroupement* camps, where health care and food are deplorable, when they are available at all. Some 20 sites have been visited and 183,168 people have received some humanitarian assistance. In fact, however, we have very little information about the other camps, which are inaccessible because of either their security situation or, in the case of 13 such sites, their location. Again, as I have said, we cannot speak today of only 304,000 people who have been regrouped in the 58 *regroupement* camps to which I have referred. The total number is estimated to be 830,000.

The disastrous situation of these 830,000 people further deteriorated when humanitarian activities were stopped by the implementation of phase IV following the tragic incident at Muzyie, in which two of our colleagues were murdered. In addition to the suspension of humanitarian activities, projects financed by the United Nations system have also been curtailed, aggravating a very disturbing and precarious socio-economic situation. Last week, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations drew the international community's attention to the threat of famine in Burundi posed by drought and by peasants' difficulties in reaching their fields.

The United Nations Children's Fund is deeply concerned over the situation of women and children in Burundi. Thirty health centres have been closed and destroyed and the remaining 287 are hardly able to provide the most basic services. Women's health indicators in Burundi are among the lowest in the continent. Half of all children are not vaccinated against the measles and more than a third are not protected against polio, diphtheria or tetanus. One child in five suffers malnutrition. In Bujumbura alone, AIDS has orphaned over 45,000 children, and almost half of all children of primary-school age do not attend.

The United Nations and the international community must consider how to help the people, even in the course of phase IV of the United Nations security system. But if the international community in general, and the United Nations in particular, are to provide such assistance, it is absolutely essential that insecurity cease hindering the free movement of humanitarian personnel and that all parties to the conflict — and I emphasize all parties — respect the neutrality and work of those who are risking their lives to help the people of Burundi.

So much for the situation within Burundi. As to the situation outside the country, as I mentioned earlier, the death of Mwalimu Nyerere on 14 October created a dangerous political vacuum. The Arusha peace process has ground to a halt. Several initiatives have been undertaken. President Benjamin Mkapa has sent mediation emissaries to countries of the region, seeking support for continued negotiations. Having obtained this support, the mediation organized, immediately following Mr. Nyerere's funeral, a series of consultations in Dar-es-Salaam from 25 to 30 October. The Government, UPRONA and the National Assembly of Burundi did not attend, having predicated their participation on the nomination of a new Mediator.

According to information received in recent days, the mediation foresees the resumption of the work of the four committees in Arusha as of 15 November. This resumption is predicated on the convening of the summit planned by President Museveni, who currently chairs the regional initiative for peace in Burundi. The proposed dates for the summit vary, but that of 17 November is most often heard. The meeting is to be held in Arusha. The sole item on its agenda would be the naming of a new Mediator for the peace negotiations. We have learned today that the summit has been postponed because of the inability of some participants to attend.

The Burundian Government, for its part, has requested assistance from the Secretary-General and the international community in seeking mediation. The Government has taken some steps. It would wish to see a South African Mediator, though some parties to the

conflict, FRODEBU and CNDD in particular, have rejected that option.

One may already note, however, the broad consensus that seems to be emerging among the Burundi parties and the countries of the region that some mediation mechanism must be established as soon as possible. What remains to be decided is if this is to be a single Mediator or a college of mediators. It would also seem that there is consensus that negotiations ought to continue on the basis of what has already been achieved through Arusha.

As the Secretariat announced at the last briefing, the Secretary-General asked Mr. Prendergast to visit the region early this month to seek the views of the main actors on the steps to be taken to pursue the peace process and to consider, along with the United Nations, what the international community can do to move the peace process forward. As members of the Council know, just before visiting the region, Mr. Prendergast chaired a meeting here in New York attended by all the special envoys of the United Nations, the United States, other countries and the Organization of African Unity involved in the issue of Burundi. The work of this meeting indicated that the situation within and outside Burundi was precarious and that the United Nations must act urgently to ensure that the peace process continue.

Mr. Prendergast is currently continuing his mission, which he began in early November by going to Ethiopia, where he met with the Secretary-General of the OAU and governmental authorities. He then went to Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, and he is currently in South Africa. His mission should end on 16 November, after which he will submit his report to the Secretary-General and will be available to the Security Council to brief it on the outcome of his mission. Therefore, today's meeting is very timely. I am glad that the Security Council can, through its political and moral influence, unequalled at the international level, have a positive effect on the course of events.

The President: I thank Mr. Fall for his comprehensive and very substantive, useful briefing.

The next speaker on my list is the representative of Burundi, on whom I now call.

Mr. Nteturuye (Burundi) (*spoke in French*): It is a great honour for me to address the Security Council. Since I am doing so for the first time, please allow me to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of this very prestigious Council, which is so important in watching over peace throughout the world. I also express my best wishes to all the members of the Council and wish them every success in their heavy but noble responsibilities.

The Government of Burundi highly appreciates the commitment of the United Nations, through the Security Council, to peace in our country, which has been afflicted by recurring violence since independence, particularly since 1993, when the country experienced the most serious crisis in its history.

I do not wish today to go into the history of what has been called the Burundi disease. Rather, my aim is to explain to the Council and others present in this Chamber the main current concerns in Burundi.

First, regarding the peace process, it can be said that from an internal and external standpoint real progress has been made, even though the time limits set by both the Government and the facilitation process have not been respected. The Burundi conflict is so complex and the resentments are so deep that it is best to advance slowly but surely. In any event, peace in Burundi will be the result of a process, and it is important to properly define the causes of the ills and to prescribe well-considered solutions.

The death of His Excellency Mwalimu Nyerere, the Facilitator of the inter-Burundi talks, has slowed the momentum of the peace negotiations. The Government has addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations asking him to contribute to finding a new facilitator as soon as possible. It has outlined the profile of the new facilitator needed in Burundi, and has even specified the criteria for choosing such a key figure. We hope that the consultations to be held among the heads of State of the region, in which the Government of Burundi very much hopes to be involved, as well as the tour of the region now being made by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Mr. Kieran Prendergast, will promptly provide us with the name of a facilitator.

The various Burundi parties, the region, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations are all asked to act promptly. We hope that the new facilitator will then tackle the priority problem, bringing about the cessation of hostilities, which is the major concern of the Burundi Government, as it is of the international community. In meeting the challenge, the people of Burundi must be, as they are, those principally

involved. The armed factions that consider themselves to have been excluded from the Arusha negotiations, and to be the real combatants on the ground, must also be involved. The Government of Burundi has always advocated inclusive negotiations, excluding no one, especially not those who have an immediate impact on the ground. Therefore, the hostilities must be ended, in order to create a climate conducive to the pursuit of negotiations, for the lasting solution to the Burundi conflict is political.

Secondly, what is the state of security? Generally, the situation is more or less normal, with the exception of rural Bujumbura, where ambushes are still seen on the routes to and from the capital, and with the exception of the provinces of the south-east, where fighting is once again causing a flow of refugees towards Tanzania.

Since the beginning of the crisis we have been drawing attention to the contribution of the neighbouring countries to the return of security and peace to Burundi. The rebels have bases within the country and outside it. More seriously, they are now in collusion with genocidal Rwandan elements, the Interahamwe and the former Rwandan armed forces. In the light of the implementation of the Lusaka Accords, they have begun to move back towards Burundi, either directly or through Tanzania, in order to sow death and devastation, now that they have acquired a larger arsenal. If the international community is not careful, the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo could further complicate an already tense situation in the entire subregion.

Thirdly, I would like to say something about *regroupement* of the population. The Government of Burundi, after much hesitation, decided to regroup the population of the region of rural Bujumbura in what are today called "protection areas". This followed the worsening of violence against the populations in the hills, on the roads and in the suburbs of the capital. To avoid having these populations caught in a crossfire, the Government, faced with a military operation of broad scope, was obliged to regroup the people in 10 different areas. The *regroupement* was not forced, as has been said; it responded to a real concern of the population, and the duty to respond was the Government's — and only the Government's. If it had not responded, those who today accuse it of displacing populations would condemn it for not having protected those populations. It was also necessary to protect the capital, where not only Burundians but many foreigners live, and where the inhabitants were extremely tense and might have yielded to the temptation of selective violence, such as that experienced in 1995-1996.

This is therefore not a deliberate policy on the part of the Government; it is a provisional measure which has proven itself in other provinces, which are today in a state of security. Like childbirth for a mother, whose delivery always follows a painful time, the *regroupement* of populations is a painful operation, but it is one that also bears hope.

Concerns of a humanitarian nature are thus legitimate. The Government is aware of this. It is prepared to organize assistance, but since its means are limited, it has requested international assistance. Unfortunately, that assistance is today jeopardized by the application of phase IV, which limits the movement and actions of humanitarian workers in the country, following the dreadful murder of two United Nations personnel on a humanitarian mission in the south of the country.

Nonetheless, certain non-governmental organizations are now organizing themselves to resume the delivery of assistance, with the improvement of security conditions precisely following the *regroupement* of the populations, among other things. The Government has given the strongest security guarantees to all those who want to go to the field, either to provide assistance or to bear witness, such as human rights workers, journalists, and so forth. We ask the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations working in the humanitarian sphere not to become discouraged but to continue to come to the assistance of those who need it. The Government is doing everything within its power so that all these families can soon go back to their homes.

Fourthly, I wish to address the question of the protection of humanitarian workers. This is also an extremely important concern for the Government, and as I have just said, the Government held — and continues to hold, when there are new elements — discussions with all of those involved as to the best way of providing protection for the humanitarian staff.

Regarding the enquiry into the circumstances of the death of the two United Nations staff members, I wish to inform the Security Council that a judicial commission has been established and that it is to submit the results of the enquiry to the Government by the end of the month of November. The Council will be promptly informed.

In fact, I have before me a letter from the Minister of Justice to the Public Prosecutor to the Court of the Appeals, dated 4 November 1999, reporting that a commission has just been established. The Minister has written:

> "I believe that at the investigation stage it is vital to complete the report that was made by pursuing the investigation further to deepen the enquiry. It is urgent that the responsibility for these reprehensible murders be clearly established."

The Minister continues by saying that in order to respond to this concern, he has decided to establish another ad hoc, strengthened commission to conduct this work. The Minister asks that the needed resources be made available to the commission, which is to be devoted exclusively to this work until the enquiry is completed, which should be by 30 November 1999. This is what I can tell you, Sir, in this respect.

Fifthly, and lastly, I wish to touch upon the economic and social situation. It is deplorable. In fact, with the suspension of the regional embargo in January 1998, the Burundians had breathed a sigh of relief. But, unfortunately, this was not long-lived, because those who had helped us to bring pressure to bear on the region did not want to resume cooperation with Burundi until the peace agreement was signed, they said. This is an attitude which is startling, to say the least, because the problems afflicting us are even more painful today.

The national economy is on the verge of collapse. The currency has depreciated more than 100 per cent, and inflation is striking terribly at those who are the most destitute. There is reason to fear social upheaval, which could destroy all hopes of the peace process. And this could cast the fate of the country into the hands of extremist groups.

The Government has already presented a peace plan to the other parties, and it is a text which is a real compromise, arrived at by the broader-based Government and the National Assembly, itself broadened to include the various political parties and civil society. This political partnership for peace deserves to be supported, especially since through negotiations it is involved in negotiations specifically with the armed and unarmed outside opposition to arrive at an overall peace agreement on which future transition institutions will base themselves to prepare a state of law respectful of human rights and of democratic freedoms.

In conclusion, it is true that the situation in Burundi remains a matter of concern. The solution will come from the people of Burundi themselves, but also from understanding and support on the part of neighbouring countries and the rest of the international community. We hope that our partners will accompany the process towards a definitive peace. Their contribution will be greatly appreciated and most effective if only they help the Burundians themselves to find the solutions that suit them.

Mr. Sergeev (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): In assessing the developments in Burundi, we are disturbed that with the vacuum in the Arusha peace process, because of the death of Julius Nyerere, there has been an increase in violence in the country, and the civilian population is suffering therefrom. We are indeed disturbed over the actions of extremists; in October, persons from international humanitarian organizations were their victims.

Russia has consistently advocated a solution to the internal conflict in Burundi by peaceful means, through talks involving all parties involved. We strongly condemn the attacks by armed groups on Bujumbura and other populated areas, leading to the death of peaceful civilians. We are also disturbed over the continuing practice of forced *regroupement* of civilians into camps guarded by the military. We consider the use of terrorist methods to achieve political ends as inadmissible, and we confirm the need for a settlement of the internal political problems of Burundi through dialogue and strict respect for human rights.

We call on all Burundi sides to refrain from violence which could torpedo the hard-won gains made in the Arusha peace process. The continuing tense situation in Burundi requires the adoption of measures to encourage talks involving all political forces in that African country. Confirming our view that the main responsibility for peace in Burundi lies with the Burundian people themselves, we call for an intensification of efforts to achieve this goal within Burundi itself, and also at the international, and particularly the subregional, levels. It is our hope that the leaders of countries in the region will be able to take decisions which will lead to a settlement of the crisis situation.

We believe that there is real potential for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Burundi and that that potential is to be found in the process that was, until recently, headed by the late President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere. In this connection, we believe the most important need now is for the regional leaders, in close cooperation with the United Nations, to decide as soon as possible on an international Facilitator acceptable to all the Burundi parties.

We hope that in future inter-Burundi talks, there will be a real breakthrough in the key issues of the settlement and, above all, in ending violence in the country. Our delegation believes that over the long term this will make it possible to have balanced and final documents signed.

Mr. Shen Guofang (China) *(spoke in Chinese):* The Chinese delegation would first of all like to thank you, Mr. President, for arranging this timely open meeting so that the Security Council can discuss the situation in Burundi and hear the views of the membership at large.

We would also like to thank Assistant Secretary-General Fall for his comprehensive briefing.

The recent situation in Burundi is disturbing. Conflicts continue; the Arusha peace negotiations have reached a stalemate; the untimely death of the Facilitator, Mr. Nyerere, further complicated the situation; and poverty and lack of security have resulted in a huge outflow of refugees, making the humanitarian situation all the graver.

The murder of United Nations staff members has resulted in a curtailment of United Nations activities in Burundi. We condemn the killing of the innocent.

We would welcome measures taken by the Government of Burundi to ensure the safety and protection of international relief agency personnel. There is widespread concern that the tragic 1994 Rwanda massacre will recur.

The Chinese delegation believes that even though the situation in Burundi has not reached crisis level, the international community, the United Nations and the Security Council should learn from the lessons of the past and should give the situation its full attention before it deteriorates to the point of no return.

Timely measures should be taken to promote the peace process, and we are pleased to note that the United Nations, in cooperation with the parties concerned, is actively pursuing diplomatic efforts to save the deadlocked peace process.

The Chinese delegation supports the effort to restart the Arusha peace process and to promote the peace process in Burundi. We appreciate the contribution made by countries to this end. Furthermore, we hope that a new mediator acceptable to all States will be found quickly and will continue to lead the Arusha peace process.

We would also like to emphasize that a negotiated political settlement is the only way to restore peace and reconciliation. Any military action can only waste the results achieved in the peace process and bring more suffering for the Burundi people.

The Arusha peace negotiations are at a critical juncture. The various parties in Burundi should cease hostilities and return to the negotiating table so that an agreement can be reached at an early date in a spirit of reconciliation.

Poverty is the most fundamental cause of unrest. The unstable political situation in Burundi is directly linked to the severe economic situation. We call on the international community and donor countries to provide more generous economic assistance. President Buyoya plans to visit China soon, at which time the two countries will exchange opinions on international questions of common concern and bilateral relations. As always, China will, within its means, provide support to the peace process in Burundi.

We need to point out that peace and stability in Burundi depend on the peace and stability of the Great Lakes region. The region has always been plagued with disaster and ethnic genocide. Armed groups cross borders, and illegal weapons abound. The unrest and conflict among countries are intertwined and interactive. Therefore, the international community must commit itself to settling the unrest in the Great Lakes region as a whole. Only in this way can the safety and stability of every country in the region be guaranteed.

In conclusion, I should like to express our appreciation to the countries that have supported and assisted the peace process in Burundi. In particular, we wish to pay tribute to the late Mr. Nyerere, and we hope that Burundi will achieve peace and reconciliation so that he may rest in peace.

The President I thank the representative of China for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Petrella (Argentina) *(spoke in Spanish)*: We wish to express our special gratitude to you, Mr. President, for convening this open debate on the situation in Burundi. We believe it is necessary to raise the awareness of the international community regarding the problems in that country. Our comments reflect a sincere wish to encourage all the parties to find a peaceful, negotiated and inclusive solution that gives real protection to the rights, interests and legitimate aspirations of the people of Burundi in its entirety. In this context, we wish to express thanks for, and associate ourselves with, the comments made by Mr. Ibrahima Fall at the beginning of the meeting.

The first step towards peace is the immediate cessation of attacks on the civilian population by the armed groups. These attacks are a clear violation of international law. At the same time, we must express our concern at forced displacements of the rural population carried out by the Government. Once again, Mr. Fall's words describe a situation that is particularly delicate, above all in the light of the interruption of humanitarian and food assistance in the *regroupement* camps.

We believe that both the internal partnership between the Government and the National Assembly and the Arusha process are structures of negotiation and dialogue that must be preserved and extended in spite of all the challenges. Otherwise, the political space would be taken over by the extremists, and the moderate forces, Hutu and Tutsi alike, would be marginalized.

A part of the work has already been accomplished. The Arusha process, under the leadership of Julius Nyerere until his recent death, had begun to yield its first fruits. We consider it to be of priority that the States of the region, with the cooperation of the United Nations, choose a new mediator — an African personality of prestige and acceptable to all the parties. In order to be effective, the Arusha process must be open to those parties that have shown, or are prepared to show, their commitment to a peaceful solution to the conflict without unjustified exclusions or deliberate self-exclusion. In this context, we value the renewed commitment of the Government of Burundi to achieve a negotiated and comprehensive solution.

The humanitarian situation is a subject of utmost concern to us. The statistics on malnutrition, infant mortality, access to basic services and health services for a large part of the population, the difficulties of daily life in the *regroupement* camps and the large number of refugees require no further comment on our part. The international community cannot remain indifferent and must act generously.

At the same time, another subject of constant concern to us is the situation of United Nations and humanitarian personnel working in Burundi. Their safety, freedom of movement and status must be guaranteed by all the parties. In this context, we reiterate our condemnation of the attacks against United Nations personnel committed in Rutana on 12 October. We trust that the investigation ordered by the Government of Burundi will make it possible to bring those responsible to justice.

The causes of the conflict in Burundi are complex; they are not related solely to ethnic tension, and they transcend the political issue. The economic crisis is also at the heart of the problem, and cannot be ignored. We must find the appropriate mechanisms to resume economic assistance to the people of Burundi and to maintain their faith in the peace process.

The question of Burundi cannot be separated from the regional context. Peace and democratic institutions in Burundi will be strengthened by the consolidation of the rule of law in all the countries of the Great Lakes region. We also do not believe that the problems affecting the region are exclusively political or security-related, or that they can be resolved in isolation. We therefore agree with the idea of France to convene an international conference on the Great Lakes region, when the appropriate circumstances exist and under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. In this regard, the information to be given to us by Ambassador Prendergast upon his return from the region will be extremely useful.

I would like to conclude by paying tribute to one of the great men of Africa and of contemporary political history — former President Nyerere of Tanzania, who to his last breath fought for the cause of freedom, tolerance and respect for human dignity in Africa and throughout the world. We trust that his example will enlighten his successor in the Arusha process, a process which Mr. Nyerere helped to build with such dedication and effort.

The President: I thank the representative of Argentina for his kind words addressed to me.

I would like to inform the members of the Security Council and others participating in its work that there is a large number of speakers on my list. It is the intention of the President to suspend the meeting at 1 p.m. and to resume at 3 p.m.

Ms. Soderberg (United States of America): The United States Government is gravely concerned over the delays in the peace process in Burundi. We have seen an upsurge in attacks on civilian targets and increased suffering of the civilian population. Attacks in and near the capital have taken place, and hard-liners who oppose the peaceful resolution of Burundi's conflict are trying to derail a broad-based negotiating process that offers the country's best hope for lasting peace. There is a sizeable constituency for peace in Burundi, and we need to use this opportunity to ensure that the peace process goes forward. We commend the peacemakers for their good will.

The United States shares the international community's concern about the violence and its effect on the Government and civilians and on the overall peace process. Counter-insurgency efforts now include the so-called *regroupement* of 340,000 people near the capital, an act we consider to be a major human rights violation and a matter of serious humanitarian concern.

We share the shock and the grief of the Secretary-General and the international community over the recent killing in Rutana Province of the head of the United Nations Children's Fund in Burundi and of a World Food Programme logistics officer. This outrageous act has dealt a severe blow to humanitarian efforts carried out by the United Nations and other agencies. Some agencies have suspended operations in the wake of this incident. We urge that those responsible be brought to justice.

The Security Council should endorse the immediate resumption of the peace process under a successor to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. We all mourn his passing, and in his memory we must recommit ourselves to his goal of peace in the Great Lakes region.

The Security Council must condemn the violence that undermines the negotiations. The United Nations must reassert its leadership in protecting the rights of individuals, and should provide guidance and direction for non-governmental organizations operating in Burundi. However, United Nations field operations should not resume without the necessary guarantees. It is absolutely essential that all sides in the conflict respect the neutrality, freedom of movement and security of United Nations and other international workers.

The United States urges the Security Council to call for the resumption of negotiations, with a facilitator acceptable to those Burundian parties that have entered into the process; affirm the Arusha process as the basic framework within which all-party negotiations should continue, recognizing that the process is best served by a flexible, efficient approach acceptable to the Burundi parties themselves; condemn continuing violence and appeal to warring parties to come to the negotiating table; affirm the urgent need for States of the region to do everything possible to halt all cross-border insurgent activity and to ensure that refugee camps are not used as training and resupply bases for insurgent forces; call for the dismantling of the recently established *regroupement* camps and demand full and unhindered access of international humanitarian workers and human rights observers while this is taking place; and, finally, recognize Burundi's desperate economic situation and call for the donor community to expand economic assistance and deliver needed help as soon as possible.

Mr. Fowler (Canada) (*spoke in French*): Violence and instability continue to plague Burundi, with tragic consequences for the civilian population and the subregion as a whole. The Arusha peace process remains the best hope to bring that violence and instability to an end. Allow me to reaffirm at the outset my Government's continued strong support for that process.

The Arusha peace process suffered a serious setback with the death of its Facilitator, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. We join others in expressing deep regret at his death, and we pay tribute to his valuable contribution to peace and national reconciliation in Burundi.

A new facilitator must be named soon if we wish to maintain the momentum generated by the negotiations to date and the commitment of the parties to the process. We encourage the Secretary-General to use his good offices to help to identify an appropriate successor to Mwalimu Nyerere as facilitator of the Burundi peace process.

Canada welcomes the appointment of Mr. Ayité Jean-Claude Kpakpo as the new Senior United Nations Adviser to the facilitator of the Burundi peace process. A further enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the Burundi peace process may also be advisable. In this respect, Canada encourages the Secretary-General to

consider nominating a special representative for Burundi to support the peace process and contribute to coordinating humanitarian activities.

(*spoke in English*)

The humanitarian situation with respect to Burundi remains grim. We very much share Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall's concern over the growing reports of numbers of Burundi refugees fleeing continuing fighting between rebels and Government forces in Burundi. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees staff in the United Republic of Tanzania registered 7,000 new Burundi refugees in October and 2,650 in the first week of November. These are in addition, of course, to the approximately 300,000 refugees from Burundi already resident in Tanzania and the over 800,000 internally displaced persons within Burundi itself. There is, unfortunately, no reason to believe that these refugee flows will subside anytime soon. Further increases in the numbers of refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania stand to feed the growing tensions between the Burundi refugees and the local Tanzanian population. We are also deeply concerned at the reports of forced displacements, even if for defensive reasons, of Burundi civilians into camps in Bujumbura, where access by humanitarian personnel is restricted and where the population lacks access to adequate water, food and shelter.

The human rights situation also continues to give cause for concern. The report of the Special Rapporteur on Burundi to the Commission on Human Rights notes massacres, disappearances, and arbitrary arrests and detention. We call upon all parties to the conflict to end the cycle of violence and indiscriminate killing, and on the Government of Burundi in particular to take measures to end impunity for those who commit such acts.

The prevailing environment of insecurity seriously inhibits the ability of humanitarian personnel to assist populations in need. In the past two months nine humanitarian workers, including United Nations personnel, have been killed in Burundi. All parties to the conflict share responsibility for the safety and security of humanitarian staff. We therefore call on all those parties to provide concrete assurances that they will indeed ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel. Furthermore, we insist that the conditions necessary for a resumption of humanitarian assistance be restored.

Wider instability in the region continues to impair peace efforts in Burundi. We are concerned by reports, reiterated a moment ago by our new colleague from Burundi, of the destabilizing presence in Burundi of Interahamwe and the ex-Rwandan Armed Forces, who have moved from the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of the Lusaka ceasefire. In essence, the front line seems to have migrated, at least in part, to Burundi.

Peace in Burundi is unlikely to be achieved on a durable basis in the absence of a settlement to the conflict in neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo. I therefore take this opportunity to urge all parties to the Lusaka agreement to respect in detail their commitments. It is imperative that efforts to restore peace throughout the subregion receive the full support of the international community and, of course, of the Council.

For its part, the Government of Burundi must intensify its efforts to achieve national reconciliation involving all parties to the conflict. While the international community has demonstrated in the past its willingness to assist, it is, and it must remain, primarily the people of Burundi who are responsible for achieving a durable peace in their country.

I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for organizing what we consider to be an extremely useful open briefing on and discussion of a vitally important subject of such immediate concern to the broader membership.

The President: I thank the representative of Canada for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Eldon (United Kingdom): We welcome the opportunity of this debate, during which the representative of Finland will speak later on behalf of the European Union, and whose intervention my delegation fully supports.

As Assistant Secretary-General Fall told us earlier, the situation in Burundi is becoming increasingly complex and precarious. The recent outbreaks of violence, including against humanitarian workers; the sad death of Mwalimu Nyerere; and the continuing slow pace of progress in the Arusha process all cause serious concern.

The most immediate priority is to alleviate the suffering of the people of Burundi. As the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees told members of the Council yesterday, the humanitarian situation is becoming increasingly serious. Aid organizations have had to scale

down their activities and are now unable to deliver even emergency relief outside Bujumbura. Access and security for aid workers must be ensured, and quickly, if a massive humanitarian crisis is to be avoided. The Government of Burundi must make every effort to create conditions to allow the people in the regroupment camps to return to their homes as soon as possible. We listened extremely carefully to Assistant Secretary-General Fall's expression of concern about the situation in the regroupment camps.

The persistent violence against civilians in Burundi is unacceptable. I cannot underline this too strongly. We utterly condemn the deliberate killing of United Nations workers and Burundi nationals in Rutana in October. The Government of Burundi must bring those responsible for this massacre to justice and cooperate with other investigations into this incident. The establishment of the strengthened ad hoc commission, announced to us today by the representative of Burundi, is welcome, but it must produce results. We call on all parties to the conflict to respect the human rights of all people in Burundi and to abide by international humanitarian law.

The leaders of Burundi know the way forward. Only a negotiated settlement can bring lasting peace, stability and prosperity to their country. There is no military solution. All parties, including those previously excluded from the Arusha process, must reject political violence and extremism. They must dedicate themselves to a negotiated settlement. There is a lot to be gained. The risks of failure — for Burundi, for its people and for the region — are immense.

We commend and support the role being played by the regional States in the search for a negotiated solution. It is, to say the least, unfortunate that the regional meeting to agree on a new facilitator has been postponed to late November. This timetable must not slip any further. We urge all concerned to show flexibility and to engage constructively as a new facilitator is found. Nor should the continuation of the talks and the selection of a new facilitator be held up by groups in Arusha unrepresentative of the parties in the conflict. The new facilitator must have the flexibility to adapt and improve the Arusha process if he deems it necessary to ensure success, including by changing the representation at the talks and by altering their administrative procedures.

Finally, we welcome the fact that Under-Secretary-General Prendergast is consulting the regional States as they appoint a new facilitator. At this critical juncture the United Nations should be more actively engaged at the political and humanitarian levels. There must be a concerted push by the United Nations, by the regional States, and, most importantly, by Burundi's own political leaders. Only that will succeed in translating the modest gains made by the Arusha process into a real victory for the people of Burundi. We stand ready to support them in whatever way we can.

Mr. Al-Dosari (Bahrain) (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like at the outset to thank Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall for his excellent briefing on the situation in Burundi.

It is regrettable that the situation in Burundi in all its aspects — political, economic and humanitarian — is deteriorating in a most dangerous and adverse manner. The death of Mwalimu Nyerere has left a vacuum in the political arena of Burundi, and we believe this to be a major factor in the deteriorating situation in Burundi. However, it is not the principal factor.

With his experience and wisdom, the Facilitator Mwalimu Nyerere was able to some extent to calm the situation in Burundi by bringing the parties to the conflict to the negotiating table and involvement in the Arusha peace process. However, it seems that the political partners, as Mr. Fall called them, did not have the necessary political will to reach an agreement on national reconciliation that would respect the fundamental rights of all citizens, regardless of their ethnic origin. The slow progress made so far in the peace process, which had been taking place under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere, makes clear that lack of political will.

My delegation calls on all the parties to choose peace as a means of settling their differences. The international community will not permit the use of force to settle the crisis in Burundi. In this context, we call on the parties to end all acts of violence likely to exacerbate the crisis in Burundi, cause delay in the peace process and, indeed, undermine it. Moreover, we look forward to the rapid appointment of a new facilitator in the peace process to replace Mwalimu Nyerere. This is necessary if we are to maintain the momentum achieved by Mwalimu Nyerere in the peace process. We look forward to Under-Secretary-General Prendergast's visit to the region soon in order to help find a successor to Mwalimu Nyerere.

We are concerned about the acts of violence taking place in the capital, Bujumbura, and in some of the provinces of Burundi, but we are especially worried

about the humanitarian tragedies suffered by the people of Burundi as a result of these acts of violence. We call on the parties concerned, including the Government, to allow humanitarian aid to reach all refugee areas, particularly the 13 assembly areas that lack food and medicine, which are necessary if epidemics or humanitarian tragedies are to be avoided there. At the same time, we appeal to the international community to provide the necessary humanitarian aid to Burundi immediately. My delegation strongly condemns the killing of humanitarian aid workers. We call on the Government of Burundi to make the utmost effort to bring to justice the perpetrators of those heinous acts. We also call on the Government of Burundi, as well as the other parties, to make every possible effort to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel, as well as international aid workers.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you, Mr. President, for convening this debate and to thank Mr. Fall once again for his briefing. We look forward to a further meeting in the future, following the visit of Mr. Prendergast to the region.

Mr. Dejammet (France) (*spoke in French*): The situation in Burundi is difficult. Mr. Fall's statement was instructive. We should like to thank him for his account of the situation, which, once again, was as precise as it was rigorous.

The death of the Facilitator of the Arusha peace process, Julius Nyerere, has brought about a period of uncertainty. The increased violence on the part of armed rebel groups, in particular around Bujumbura, has heightened tension. Like those that have already spoken, the French delegation is concerned about these developments. We condemn the attacks by the rebel groups against civilians and humanitarian organizations. We deplore the human rights violations that are accompanying this increase in tension.

Despite these difficulties, the reconciliation process, both internal and external, must resume and must make progress. The international community must help the people of Burundi achieve reconciliation. We would like to thank you, Mr. President, for taking the initiative of this debate, which provides the Security Council with the opportunity to consider what part the United Nations can play in this regard.

I should like to contribute by offering several suggestions that may be able to guide the Council's actions. These are ideas that resulted from the recent visit to the Great Lakes region, including Burundi, of Mr. Charles Josselin, the Minister of Cooperation and La Francophonie.

First, it is essential that the reconciliation process be based on what has already been achieved within the context of the Arusha negotiations. France pays tribute to the work carried out by Julius Nyerere. We hope that mediation will resume as soon as possible. We support the efforts made by the Secretary-General, through the dispatch of an envoy, Sir Kieran Prendergast, to help to put the external process back on track.

It is also essential for all the parties, especially the armed rebel groups, to participate in the negotiations with a view to finding a settlement. Halting the fighting is, of course, a priority.

Finally, the resumption and continuation of the process must be supported by the international community in concrete and material terms. Burundi is experiencing a situation of tension that is being aggravated by economic difficulties, as the representative of Burundi has emphasized. It must break out of the vicious circle. The delegation of France would like to emphasize here that progress in the peace process must be accompanied by international assistance for reconciliation, reconstruction and democratization.

In conclusion, the Council must bear in mind the linkage with the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The implementation of the Lusaka Agreement is necessary if the full and complete recovery of Burundi is to be achieved. In the coming weeks, the Council must therefore consider the connection between the implementation of the Lusaka process and the resumption of the process that began with the Arusha negotiations.

I should like to thank the representative of Argentina for his support for what might be considered a reasonable goal for the international community: the holding of a conference on the Great Lakes, sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

The President: I thank the representative of France for the kind words he addressed to me.

There are further speakers on my list. In view of the lateness of the hour, I intend, with the concurrence of the members of the Council, to suspend the meeting.

The meeting was suspended at 1 p.m.

Security Council

Fifty-fourth Year

Provisional

4067th Meeting

Friday, 12 November 1999, 3 p.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Türk	(Slovenia)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Petrella
	Bahrain	Mr. Al-Dosari
	Brazil	Mr. Fonseca
	Canada	Mr. Fowler
	China	Mr. Shen Guofang
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Jagne
	Malaysia	Mr. Hasmy
	Namibia	Mr. Andjaba
	Netherlands	Mr. van Walsum
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Eldon
	United States of America	Ms. Soderberg

Agenda

The situation in Burundi

99-86454 (E)

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The meeting was resumed at 3.10 p.m.

Mr. Jagne (Gambia): My delegation would like to thank you, Mr. President, for the initiative that you have taken to organize this meeting. We are also grateful to Mr. Fall for his very useful briefing.

The situation in Burundi is a source of concern for my delegation. Notwithstanding the enormous time and energy invested by the international community to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, there is yet to be a breakthrough.

My delegation would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere for his preponderant role and invaluable contribution in the Arusha process. With the demise of Mwalimu Nyerere and the resumption of hostilities, it would appear that the Burundian factions are even further away from peace. There is therefore an urgent need to redouble efforts with a view to salvaging the flagging peace process.

As a first step, a facilitator should be identified as soon as possible to continue the important work started by Mwalimu Nyerere. The new facilitator should be someone of high calibre, morally and politically. A former African head of State, if possible, agreeable to the Burundian parties, would be the ideal choice.

We note with keen interest that the parties concerned are already considering some personalities and that they will be discussed at the upcoming summit of the countries of the Great Lakes region. We encourage them, in consultation with the United Nations and all the parties concerned, to reach an agreement on a facilitator as quickly as possible.

The Arusha process, through its committees, has made progress in many areas. The work of these committees should be continued. We cannot afford to start the process all over again. It is our view that we should build on what has been achieved already rather than going back to square one, especially at this time, when more and more civilians are being targeted.

The situation is exacerbated by the fact that not even humanitarian and United Nations personnel are spared. This state of affairs is unacceptable to the international community. We are outraged by these barbaric and despicable acts committed against civilians, both local and international. We therefore condemn the attack in Rutana and all attacks against unarmed non-combatants. We call on the authorities in Burundi to investigate these incidents and to prosecute those responsible with the full vigour of the law.

We must emphasize that it is the responsibility of every Government to ensure the protection of its citizens. We understand the concerns of the Government of Burundi, but we fear that putting people in camps, away from their farms, may not be the best solution. We understand the constraints of the Government, but there might be better alternatives. Having heard from the Permanent Representative of Burundi this morning that this is only a temporary measure, our fears have now been allayed, and we look forward to the early return of the families concerned to their respective homes.

The humanitarian situation in the country is deteriorating very rapidly. The belligerents are not helping the situation, either. With the recent trend of calculated attacks against humanitarian personnel, the corridors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance are shrinking significantly. We urge all sides to ensure the safety, security and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel.

The presence of combatants in refugee camps is also a source of grave concern to us. This unfortunate state of affairs has been largely responsible for the numerous reports of executions. The civilian character of refugee camps must be respected by all concerned.

The latest report on the food situation in Burundi is very bleak, and it is feared that next season will not be any better. Relief assistance is therefore badly needed to avert an imminent humanitarian crisis.

In the same vein, it is worrisome for my delegation to note that, notwithstanding the lifting of the sanctions against Burundi, the economic situation continues to deteriorate. My delegation wholeheartedly supports the expansion of aid to the Government of Burundi. We therefore appeal to the donor community to resume assistance to Burundi as soon as possible.

It cannot be gainsaid that the present civil war in Burundi is hampering economic development. The belligerents must understand this fact and stop their people from suffering any further. They must get their acts together, lay down their arms and negotiate genuinely and in good faith for a final settlement. This would be a welcome tribute to the memory of Mwalimu Nyerere. In this way, his efforts will not have gone in vain. We hope that the Burundian parties will see reason

and heed the call of the rest of the international community.

Mr. Fonseca (Brazil): I thank you, Mr. President, for convening this meeting and this open debate. I also wish to thank the Ambassador of Burundi for the comprehensive information he provided for us this morning.

We commend the Secretary-General's efforts in coordination with countries in the region to revive the Arusha peace process. The situation in Burundi remains a matter of great concern, as it poses a major threat to peace and stability in the Great Lakes region.

The report presented a few days ago by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, provides a clear picture of a tragic humanitarian situation. A lasting solution to the crisis in Burundi can be found only through political and diplomatic means. We reaffirm our support for the efforts of African leaders to achieve a negotiated solution to this conflict.

The Arusha peace process has been a relevant tool to promote political dialogue in Burundi and should continue to receive strong support from the United Nations and the international community. We regret that the late Mediator of the Arusha process, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, can no longer make his valuable contribution to the peace talks, and we look forward to the timely appointment of his successor. Peace in the Great Lakes region will be the best tribute to his inspiring struggle for justice and development in Africa.

We deplore the acts of violence committed against humanitarian personnel in Burundi and the murder of two United Nations aid personnel last October. In the light of the recent upsurge of violence, the United Nations must stand ready to react to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. All parties concerned must refrain from all acts of violence and commit themselves without delay to a broad-based political dialogue with a view to establishing conditions conducive to national reconciliation, democracy and the rule of law. For its part, the international community should be prepared to provide support to the peace process and assistance to the subsequent rehabilitation of the country.

I wish to recall that in March 1996, by adopting resolution 1049 (1996), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to intensify the preparations for convening a regional conference for peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region in order to address the issues of political and economic stability, as well as peace and security in that region. Unfortunately, as the security situation in the region deteriorated the necessary consultations for convening such a conference could not be undertaken.

We continue to support this proposal, on the understanding that such a conference, convened under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of Africa Unity, would contribute to the search for comprehensive solutions to problems affecting the entire region — such as poverty, economic stagnation, arms trafficking, the flow of refugees and the persistence of violence.

We look forward to the report of the visit by Under-Secretary-General Prendergast to the countries in the region. We hope that his report will provide the basis for a greater involvement of the United Nations in Burundi.

The President: I thank the representative of Brazil for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Andjaba (Namibia): My delegation would like to thank you, Sir, for organizing this open meeting to address the situation in Burundi. Not only has this situation destabilized the whole country, but its impact has gone beyond its borders. It is in this context that we extend our appreciation to Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall for the informative briefing provided to us.

The Great Lakes region is besieged by many problems that require the collective will, efforts and support of the international community. We are deeply concerned at the increasing violence and instability in Burundi. We are also concerned at the plight of the refugees who are fleeing continuing fighting between the rebels and Government forces.

It is disheartening to know that innocent civilians are the main victims of this conflict. They are forced to flee their homes in search of safety or have been forced into *regroupement* camps where humanitarian conditions are appalling and where there is no adequate shelter or water supply. Worse still, some of these camps are inaccessible to humanitarian organizations.

We pay tribute to the late Mwalimu Julius Nyerere for the leadership he provided and the tireless efforts he made in bringing the parties to the negotiating table. We cannot fail to recognize the role played by the United Republic of Tanzania in the Burundi peace process.

Indeed, Tanzania has extended its hospitality to many Burundian refugees, just as it did to many Namibians during the days when we were fighting for the independence of our country. Today, Tanzania, a least developed country, continues to play host to about 300,000 refugees from Burundi. Tanzania continues to bear this burden despite meagre resources. We hope that it will continue to play a positive role in the negotiations.

We encourage the parties in Burundi to continue in earnest with the negotiations in a bid to find a peaceful solution to the country's civil strife. We call upon those who have not been participating to join the process so that peace can be found for all the people of Burundi. In the same vein, it is important that the fighting stop, so that all efforts are concentrated on a negotiated settlement. We very much regret that it might not be possible for such a settlement to be reached by the end of the year, but we are hopeful that this will take place early during the new millennium. We encourage the parties to resolve the question of a successor to former President Nyerere, so as to fill the vacuum caused by his untimely death, allow the process to move forward and bring an end to the suffering of the people of Burundi.

Let me emphasize that only inclusion of all the people of Burundi — irrespective of ethnicity — in the political, economic and social development process of the country can bring peace to Burundi. It is up to the people of Burundi to muster the courage and will to foster mutual accommodation and acceptance. The international community can only assist.

We call on the donor community to continue to support the Arusha negotiations and to provide resources and assistance for addressing the humanitarian needs of the population in need of such assistance.

Namibia condemns the killing of two expatriate United Nations workers in the Rutana province on 12 October this year, deaths that led to the suspension of United Nations humanitarian activities. We hope that these activities will resume as soon as security conditions permit. Furthermore, it is important that investigations into the killings are carried out and that the perpetrators are brought to justice.

We are grateful to the Secretary-General for having sent the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs to Burundi and other countries in and outside the region to consult with their leaders on the situation in the country and the United Nations role in helping with the peace process. We look forward to the outcome of his visit.

The President: I thank the representative of Namibia for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Dangue Réwaka (Gabon) (*spoke in French*): My delegation is grateful to you, Sir, for having been so kind as to organize this debate on the situation in Burundi.

It is regrettable that some of the parties in Burundi, taking advantage of the vacuum created by the tragic death of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the Facilitator of the inter-Burundi talks, deemed it necessary to break the ceasefire and relaunch the civil war. The delegation of Gabon condemns this attitude and urges all those who, overcome by despair, have resorted to the use of force to return immediately to the way of negotiation and dialogue. In our view only these means can lead to a lasting settlement of the crises now shaking not only Burundi but all of the Great Lakes region. This is why my delegation remains convinced that the full implementation of the Lusaka Agreement would also promote the resolution of the situation in Burundi.

We ask all of those who are involved in the peace process in Burundi to reach agreement as quickly as possible on the choice of a new Facilitator, and that all the Burundian parties be closely involved in the search for peace.

Experience, indeed, has shown that those who are considered small factions and have no authority to influence the course of events have most frequently been at the root of problems of insecurity and instability that are delaying the normal conduct of the peace process.

In this regard the delegation of Gabon reiterates its condemnation of the murder of staff members of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, which took place on 12 October 1999 in the province of Rutana. We welcome the Government of Burundi's investigation aimed at finding the perpetrators of this act and bringing them to justice.

The cycle of violence resuming in Burundi is a source of serious concern because it is increasing the number of victims, in particular children and women, and unleashing a large flow of refugees into the neighbouring countries. We urge our brothers in Burundi to make a reality of the solemn commitment they undertook in Arusha on 21 June 1998 by signing the declaration following the first round of negotiations, in which they said:

> "Aware of our historic responsibility, we share the same conviction that we owe it to the Burundian people, both present and future generations, to create a climate of lasting peace in our country and to put an end to the constant cycle of violence and fratricide that has long afflicted Burundi,
>
> "Aware of the suffering of our people, we are determined to exercise, individually and collectively, responsible leadership with the aim of putting an end to this suffering and creating the conditions for peaceful coexistence on the basis of democratic values and security for all". (*S/1998/562, annex I, p. 3*)

To act in any other way would provide excuses to those who remain reluctant to join the efforts at reconstruction and economic and social development undertaken by the Government and the people of Burundi.

The Secretary-General's report of April 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa stressed the need to provide aid and significant assistance to countries in conflict. The state of poverty and the lack of development which they must often endure can damage the efforts undertaken to restore peace and stability in the countries involved.

The President: I thank the representative of Gabon for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Hasmy (Malaysia): My delegation commends you, Sir, for convening this open meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Burundi. We believe that the participation of the larger membership of the Organization will contribute positively to the process of Council consideration of the subject.

We appreciate the briefing given this morning by Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall on the current situation in Burundi. We were dismayed to learn from Mr. Fall and from other sources that the situation on the political, economic and humanitarian fronts remains very bad and very disturbing. It is therefore imperative that the international community and this Council redouble their efforts to nudge the peace process forward and to encourage the Burundian parties to work together for an enduring political settlement. We hope that today's open meeting of the Council will provide the necessary impetus for these efforts.

My delegation does not believe that a lasting solution of the Burundian conflict can be attained through military means. In this regard, we note with concern the current impasse in the political dialogue. We urge the international community, particularly the regional States, to continue to galvanize efforts to bring the parties together to end the fighting and to commit themselves to the political process. We urge the Burundians to search for a lasting solution to their tragic conflict at the negotiating table rather than on the battlefront.

Like other members of the Council, Malaysia fully supports the initiatives of the regional leaders and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to assist Burundi in finding a negotiated settlement to the conflict. We welcome the African lead, while believing that the Security Council and the international community also have equally vital roles to play. In this context, we wish to pay tribute to the memory of the late former President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, whose untimely death has left a vacuum which must be filled as soon as possible so as not to lose the momentum that he generated with his tireless efforts. It is imperative, therefore, that the current consultations among leaders in the region to find a new Facilitator result in an early decision. Time is of the essence. But it is equally important to find someone with the energy, dedication and stature of the late Mwalimu — one who can command the respect and confidence of the parties.

We believe that the Arusha peace process remains the most viable avenue towards achieving lasting peace. We were dismayed to hear of the polarization that has emerged among the Burundian parties and would urge them not to lose faith in the Arusha process. We believe that, while the hurdles are significant, they are not insurmountable. The mediation efforts of the new Facilitator must be given every chance to succeed, representing as they do the most realistic opportunity for pursuing dialogue among the key players. The momentum towards peace generated during the early stages of the Arusha peace process must not be allowed to grind to a halt.

We note with grave concern that, as in many other conflicts, the unfortunate victims of the conflict in Burundi are the innocent civilians who are caught in the middle. The deteriorating security situation, following an escalation of violence in rural areas, has resulted in large-scale population displacement and forced a suspension of humanitarian assistance. While every effort should be made by the international community to resolve

the conflict at the political-diplomatic level, there is an urgent need to ensure continued humanitarian assistance to the affected population so as to avoid further hardship and loss of lives. The situation on the economic front is also a matter of serious concern. Earlier expectations of improvements in the economy following the removal of the economic embargo by Burundi's neighbours have failed to materialize, due mainly to the continuing violence and insecurity.

Unimpeded provision of and access to humanitarian assistance are imperative if the situation in Burundi is to be stabilized. Further human displacements will have serious ramifications for peace and security throughout the Great Lakes region. Preventing them should therefore be a high priority of the international community. Malaysia condemns the attack on the humanitarian mission in Rutana province on 12 October resulting in the tragic death of two representatives of United Nations agencies. We welcome the decision by the Government of Burundi to institute a thorough investigation of the incident and the subsequent prosecution of those responsible.

Narrow sectarian interests must give way to the larger interests and concerns of the Burundian people at large. The international community can no longer allow acts of unbridled violence to continue with impunity. Those who commit serious violations of international humanitarian law should be held responsible for crimes against humanity. We also note that the recent spate of attacks on civilians has resulted in the Government of Burundi's resettling some 130,000 people in *regroupement* camps, as confirmed by Assistant Secretary-General Fall during his briefing. Although such drastic measures are prompted by safety and security considerations and may well have resulted in an improvement in the security situation, we would urge that the needs and welfare of the people placed in such camps be fully assured and adequately provided. In any case, they should be allowed to return to their villages and homes as soon as possible.

In conclusion, my delegation wishes to underscore that the responsibility for ending the conflict lies with the Burundian people themselves, particularly their leaders. The genuine political commitment of the leaders is imperative if a process of political dialogue is to succeed. We call on all Burundians to end their ethnic and factional differences in the larger interest of their country. They must seize the opportunity provided by the Arusha process and begin the task of rebuilding a united nation under a constitution which enjoys the widest possible support. The memory of the many Burundians who have perished and that of Mwalimu Nyerere and his efforts should inspire them to succeed.

Mr. van Walsum (Netherlands): A year ago, when the Netherlands joined this Council, Burundi was often referred to as a shimmer of light in a region of darkest conflict. Regional sanctions were subsequently lifted, and it was expected that by the end of this year the Arusha peace process would result in an overall settlement.

Today I cannot but express the Netherlands' extreme concern about the present situation in Burundi. Extremist forces have gained new ground, and in this atmosphere two United Nations staff were recently killed, one of whom was a Dutch national. The perpetrators of these murders must be brought to justice.

Amidst these deteriorating security conditions, the humanitarian situation continues to worsen. We call upon all parties to respect the relevant rules of international humanitarian law. The neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian assistance must be respected and everything possible must be done to guarantee the safety of those who deliver this assistance.

While we appreciate that a degenerating security situation may call for exceptional measures, we do not believe that the forced regrouping of the rural population is an acceptable response. At any rate, we wish to remind the authorities concerned that, by virtue of this policy, the Government of Burundi has assumed full responsibility for the safety and well-being of those who have been regrouped against their will.

The untimely death of President Nyerere and the subsequent interruption of the Arusha peace process could not have occurred at a more inopportune time. The Arusha peace process must be resumed as soon as possible. We hope the parties concerned will soon be able to identify a successor to Mr. Nyerere so that a dangerous vacuum may be avoided. All parties must gear their efforts towards an early resumption of the negotiations. The Netherlands stands ready to continue its support for the Arusha peace process.

The situation in Burundi is cause for broader concern because of its potentially dangerous implications for the entire region. The Arusha process and the Lusaka process are intertwined: they are dependent on each other's success. There is no hope for peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo if there is no prospect

of stability based on reconciliation in its neighbouring countries to the east.

In conclusion, I wish to confirm that the Netherlands associates itself with the statement the representative of Finland will deliver on behalf of the European Union.

The President: I shall now make a statement in my national capacity as the representative of Slovenia.

I would like to begin by expressing my delegation's appreciation to Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahim Fall for his briefing today. His briefing and other information that we are receiving show that this debate is indeed timely.

Burundi is a situation of grave political crisis and one where a humanitarian drama is evolving. We have learned about 10,000 refugees since the beginning of October, a number which has to be added to 300,000 refugees in Tanzania and about 800,000 internally displaced persons in Burundi. The reports which we receive from the United Nations Children's Fund speak about the very rapidly deteriorating health situation of children. One of the illustrations is that of 287 health centres, which barely deliver basic health services, 30 have been closed. If this trend continues, the situation will become much worse. Hence, there is a reason for saying that this is a timely debate and for pointing out that this tragedy has to be stopped.

Today's open debate can also be considered timely because it is an opportunity for the Security Council to reconfirm its support for the Arusha peace process. Every speaker this afternoon and this morning has expressed regret over the unfortunate, untimely passing of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the Facilitator of the Arusha peace process. Ambassador van Walsum said that many of us had expectations at the beginning of the year that the peace process in Arusha would be completed by the end of this year, and now we know that that goal will not be realized. Now it is clear that peace efforts for the restoration of constitutional rule and the promotion of peace and reconciliation will have to continue next year.

The appointment of a new facilitator is a task of critical importance, and we share the disappointment over the fact that the appointment has been postponed again. We think that this is a priority task which has to be pursued vigorously. Furthermore, we believe that it is essential that all parties be given the opportunity and that they participate. A peace agreement which does not enjoy the support of all the players in Burundi will be meaningless and will probably not be accepted by the entire population.

Another basic problem which needs to be mentioned, and has been mentioned by everybody in the discussion today, is that of the safety and security of international personnel. The sad events of 12 October 1999, when we learned about the attack on an inter-agency evaluation mission which was visiting a camp of displaced persons in the province of Rutana, near the border of Tanzania, showed how fragile and precarious is the situation in the country, and how persistent is the violence. We believe that every effort needs to be made to bring the perpetrators to justice and to take the experience of this tragic event as yet further proof of the need to reinvigorate the peace process in Arusha.

The problems are many and they are frightening, and the Security Council must be able to react. We hope that the visit of the Under-Secretary-General, Mr. Kieran Prendergast, will bring fresh information, new ideas and proposals as to how the Security Council can contribute to the overall efforts and how the United Nations can support the efforts of the regional organizations. We hope that the Council will be ready not only to follow events, but also to act when necessary and make proposals or recommendations as appropriate.

I shall now resume my function as President of the Council.

The next speaker inscribed on my list is the representative of Finland. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Kääriäinen (Finland): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union on Burundi. The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union — Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia — and the associated countries Cyprus and Malta, as well as the European Free Trade Association country member of the European Economic Area, Liechtenstein, align themselves with this statement.

With our message today to the Security Council, we want to express our serious concern about the slow pace of progress in the peace process and to deplore the deterioration in the security, humanitarian and human rights situation in Burundi and its regional implications. These developments call for even more active engagement by the international community and by the

leaders in the region. We should continue to support Burundi and its people. We look forward to possible recommendations from Under-Secretary-General Prendergast when he returns from his mission to the region.

We had hoped that this year would have seen the conclusion of a general peace agreement in Burundi. Unfortunately, that is not the case. The current situation is in stark contrast to that of a year ago, when the international community regarded Burundi as a good example of a peace process in the Great Lakes region.

The death of His Excellency Mwalimu Julius Nyerere was an enormous setback to the Arusha peace process. The European Union acknowledges his pivotal role as the Facilitator who tirelessly worked towards peace and reconciliation. He is greatly missed. Nevertheless, the European Union considers it to be of the greatest importance that the talks continue while a new Facilitator is agreed upon.

The European Union welcomes the news that regional leaders are due to discuss the future of the Burundi peace process. The EU urges all parties involved to reach an agreement rapidly on a new Facilitator and a format for the deliberations. The European Union is of the view that the continuing peace process must be based on the progress and results already achieved in Arusha. We also note with satisfaction that the Burundian Government has publicly announced its commitment to the process.

The European Union reaffirms its support for the internal negotiations and the Arusha peace process, which are fundamental elements in the search for a sustainable solution to the Burundian crisis. The European Union encourages all Burundi rebel movements to join the Arusha peace process so that the parties will choose the path of negotiation rather than that of violence and conflict. The Union is convinced that there can be no military solution and that lasting peace in Burundi can be achieved only through a negotiated settlement.

The European Union deeply deplores the renewed outbreak of indiscriminate violence in Burundi, the main victims of which continue to be the people of that country. We call once again on all the Burundian parties and other armed groups in the region to immediately end all acts of violence in Burundi. The EU urges that the neutrality of refugee camps in the region be assured. It calls upon States in the region to prevent the use of their territory to stage attacks against neighbouring States.

The European Union strongly condemns the targeting of civilian populations, including refugees and humanitarian organizations. In the struggle between the armed forces and the rebels, the victims are mostly women, children and the elderly. The European Union is particularly outraged at the attack on the humanitarian mission in Rutana province in October. It was shocked by the massacre of several members of that mission, Burundians and expatriates, including two representatives of United Nations agencies. We call for the perpetrators of this massacre to be brought to justice. The humanitarian community's ability to distribute aid is being severely hampered by the violence.

The European Union is deeply alarmed that, as a consequence of the latest outbreak of violence, the number of refugees and displaced persons has risen dramatically, putting at risk the lives and well-being of a large part of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups. More than 1.1 million Burundians have been displaced since the beginning of the conflict in 1993. The European Union is particularly concerned about the recent forced removals by the Burundi army of some 300,000 civilians in the countryside around Bujumbura. We deplore the violation of human rights, the loss of human life and the destruction of property which have been the hallmark of this operation. We regret the anguish and suffering to which the civilian population were subjected during their forced transfer to the assembly areas. The European Union calls upon the Burundi Government to call a halt to the policy of forced removals and to allow the people to return to their homes as quickly as possible. In the meantime, it urges that Government to provide the people with improved sanitary and temporary accommodation conditions.

The bleak picture painted by the humanitarian organizations in Burundi is coupled with a warning that the situation will deteriorate. The humanitarian community is warning that levels of malnutrition are on the rise, particularly among children, and that the risk of epidemics, aided by the lack of sanitation and safe drinking water, is threatening the general population.

The European Union reiterates its appeal to all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, to cooperate with humanitarian organizations in the delivery of emergency relief assistance and the protection of civilians and to guarantee the safety and freedom of movement of their personnel, as well as access to affected populations. We note that the Burundi Government has assured representatives of

the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations free access to all of the camps concerned to enable them to provide humanitarian assistance. The EU looks to the Burundi authorities to provide security guarantees for personnel of the United Nations and humanitarian organizations and to continue to afford the Burundi Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and its observers the same access.

The European Union also notes with interest a plan for reform of the judicial and penitentiary system prepared by the Government of Burundi, and it welcomes the adoption of the new code of criminal procedure which will enter into force next year. The EU emphasizes the importance of the fight against impunity and urges the Government of Burundi to accelerate investigations relating to human rights violations, especially those where army units have been involved, and to bring those responsible to justice.

The international community cannot be passive about the situation in Burundi. All international actors have to use the means at their disposal to contribute to the stabilization of the country. The European Union welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to extend the United Nations political presence in Burundi until the end of December 2000. The European Union considers that the United Nations presence can contribute positively to a peaceful settlement of the conflict. It remains ready to support the United Nations Secretary-General and the Secretariat in their task of facilitating the restoration of constitutional rule and to promote peace and reconciliation and the rule of law. The EU calls upon the Government of Burundi to continue its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, in particular with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Security Council has a special role in helping Burundi and its citizens to find a peaceful solution to this crisis.

In accordance with the "enhanced humanitarian" strategy decided at the donors' meetings in Ottawa and New York, the European Union gave 15 million euros in humanitarian assistance in 1998, and this year it has dedicated approximately 10 million euros. In addition, bilateral contributions have been made.

Furthermore, two suspended development projects will be reactivated, and 48 million euros are allocated for a rehabilitation programme targeted at the resettlement and reintegration of displaced persons. The European Union has supported the Arusha peace process financially, and we call upon States also to give their financial support for this process.

We stand ready to provide further support for the reconciliation, reconstruction and democratization of Burundi. In this context, the willingness and readiness of the parties to fully engage themselves in the peace process play a pivotal role.

Mr. Kolby (Norway): I would like to begin by expressing our appreciation to your Presidency, Sir, for the initiative to hold an open debate in the Security Council on the situation in Burundi.

Norway is deeply concerned by the recent increase in violence in Burundi, in particular in the south and in the environs of Bujumbura. We believe that this spiral of violence must be stopped.

The international community has a special responsibility to prevent another human tragedy from happening in this region. Norway therefore believes that the United Nations should and could play a more active role in ensuring peace and stability in Burundi.

Norway has for several years actively supported the peace and reconciliation efforts in Burundi and has also been one of the major financial contributors to the Arusha process. So far this year we have channelled $4.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Burundi. Another $4.7 million has been channelled through the United Nations system to the Great Lakes region in response to United Nations regional appeals. Taking into account the present severe situation and the need for supporting the humanitarian efforts to restore peace in Burundi, we are now also considering additional support in the near future.

The demise of Mwalimu Nyerere was met with great sorrow. His leadership, as the first head of State of the United Republic of Tanzania and as a peacemaker in the region, made lasting contributions to a better world. He will be greatly missed by us all.

My Government is concerned that his passing at this critical juncture in the peace negotiations on Burundi could lead to a vacuum in the efforts for peace and reconciliation, which could further aggravate the security situation in Burundi and cause a new escalation of violence. We also fear that the violence in Burundi may spread to neighbouring States and create increased instability in the region at large. We therefore strongly

urge all the parties concerned to join in the effort to appoint, as soon as possible, a new facilitator to replace the late Mwalimu Nyerere, and also to resume without any delay the peace talks in Arusha in a constructive manner in order to overcome the present dangerous standstill in the peace process.

It is important to see the present situation in Burundi in the context of political events elsewhere in the Great Lakes region, in particular in the light of the still volatile situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It will be difficult to ensure peace and reconciliation in Burundi if the Lusaka Agreement is not effectively implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. We are therefore concerned by the recent reports of an increasing number of violations of the ceasefire in that country. We urge all the parties to the Lusaka Agreement to respect the commitments they have made in this respect, and we also urge the Security Council to follow the situation in that country with close attention.

The President: I thank the representative of Norway for the kind words he addressed to me.

The next speaker is the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania. I invite him to take a seat at the Council table and to make his statement.

Mr. Bandora (United Republic of Tanzania): My delegation joins others in commending you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of November. We similarly wish to commend the Council for its continued interest in the situation in Burundi, and we thank Assistant Secretary-General Fall for the extensive briefing he gave the Council.

For our country, this meeting carries a special significance coming as it does on the last day of the national mourning following the demise of our founding President, the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere who, in his capacity as Facilitator, tirelessly worked in pursuit of a peaceful settlement to the problems facing Burundi. The most fitting tribute the Council can bestow on his memory is to rededicate itself to the resolute search for a lasting solution the conflict in that country.

The situation in Burundi remains tense and challenging. It remains a situation characterized by violence and human suffering. It remains challenging to Burundi itself, to the subregion, to Africa, to the international community and, in this case, to the Security Council.

The Council is convening against the background of two major developments, namely, the death of the Facilitator of the Burundi peace negotiations within the framework of the Arusha talks and the deepening crisis in that country. It is therefore incumbent upon the Council to take stock of where the efforts for a negotiated settlement in Burundi stand and what can be done to reinforce them in a manner that will reinvigorate and push the peace process begun at Arusha further.

On 21 June 1998, when the all-party talks began in Arusha, the participants in the Burundi peace negotiations, including all the parties to the Burundi conflict, signed a declaration of principles and intent. In the declaration, the signatories committed themselves to engaging in serious negotiations until a just and lasting solution to the crisis in their country was reached, to resolving the crisis through peaceful means and to putting an end to all forms of violence; and they declared a suspension of hostilities. In the declaration, the parties also identified and agreed on five bodies of issues which were to be discussed and decided to establish a committee to deal with each issue. For the record, the five broad areas of negotiations were, first, the nature of the conflict in Burundi, the problems of genocide and exclusion and their solution; secondly, democracy and good governance, constitutional arrangements, questions of justice and the fight against impunity, the judiciary, the system of administration and transitional institutions; thirdly, peace and security for all, issues of public security and defence, cessation of hostilities and permanent ceasefire arrangements; fourthly, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons, economic and social reconstruction and development; and, fifthly, guarantees on implementation of the agreement emanating from the Burundi peace negotiations.

Since the convening of the second and substantive session of the negotiations in July 1998, and the beginning of work by the committees, considerable work has been done. The principle of negotiation is firmly established, and the parties have managed to sustain the Arusha mechanism for those negotiations. Armed hostilities have, unfortunately, not ended but the negotiations have continued.

The countries of the region have taken note of the disposition of the Burundi parties — in particular of the Government — to negotiate, and has supported them. It is in this regard, and in recognition of the progress made,

that the region collectively decided to suspend the sanctions against Burundi in January this year.

As a neighbour of Burundi, our overriding interest is in seeing to it that the Arusha process, which was so painstakingly put together and which has made appreciable progress until now, is sustained and steadily brought to a comprehensive conclusion.

There will be accusations, as there have frequently been against my country, that we support and harbour armed elements operating against Burundi. This is an allegation we reject most vigorously. We have stated time and again that Tanzania has no interest in supporting armed attacks against Burundi or in harbouring, training or arming its opponents. We know we would be the very victims of such a policy. In addition, my Government has challenged the Burundi authorities to provide proof of their allegations. To date, no such evidence has been forthcoming, and it will not be, because the accusations are false and baseless. This notwithstanding, Tanzania is determined, as a responsible neighbour, to continue to honour its international obligations relating to the hosting of refugees and, together with the rest of the region, to strive for peace in Burundi. Their peace is also our peace.

Considerable progress had been made by the conclusion of the fourth session of the peace negotiations held at Arusha in July of this year. Indeed, we are informed that two of the committees have finished the bulk of their work. The follow-up consultations between the Government, the National Assembly, the Union pour le progrès national (UPRONA), the Parti pour le redressement national (PARENA), the Front pour la démocratie au Burundi (FRODEBU) and the Conseil national de défense de la démocratie (CNDD) — which were held at Dar es Salaam from 30 August to 12 September 1999 — were able to thrash out a number of issues in detail. The follow-up consultations that were scheduled to convene in mid-October could not be held due to the passing away of the Facilitator, Mwalimu Nyerere.

This is where we stand today. How, then, does Tanzania see the way forward? To us, the Arusha process has been able to give a framework to the Burundi parties to begin on the difficult but inescapable road to dialogue and accommodation. Tanzania believes that the search for peace and stability in Burundi is not a utopian effort. It is within the reach of the parties, if the progress made so far at Arusha is consolidated and expanded. We therefore see the way forward as follows.

First, as the negotiations process has reached a critical stage, it is important not to lose the momentum. It is quite possible that in this state of flux attempts could be made to create an impression that little of substance has been achieved and that, since a new facilitator is being sought, the process must be reconstituted anew and, worse still, restarted. We should not allow this to happen. We should instead ensure that the process of transition to another facilitator is managed in a manner that ensures the consolidation of the gains made in the process and its continuity.

Secondly, we see no reason why the negotiation process within the committees should not restart immediately. For even during the facilitation of Mwalimu Nyerere, the nitty-gritty of negotiations was done in those committees, which were established by the parties themselves. The committees, headed by individuals of great experience and integrity drawn from around the world, exist, and each has a specific mandate. The facilitator comes in as an overseer to the process and as a convener of the plenary sessions. In addition to the committees, there exists a structure of experts that has so far supported the work of the committees and assisted the facilitator. We see no reason why these too cannot continue to render services to the process even as the consultations to designate a new facilitator continue.

Thirdly, in addition to the formal structure of the committees, the major parties initiated informal consultations to complement the Arusha process. Again, there is no reason why that arrangement — which, at any rate, is not dependent on the facilitator — cannot continue.

Fourthly, as we aim at re-invigorating the process of negotiation, we are also concerned at the increasing level of armed activity in Burundi and the negative consequences this is having on peace and security in that country and on the negotiating process itself. It is therefore important to see how best the armed elements can rapidly be brought into the negotiating process as it proceeds. We need to speed up the consultations in these areas so as to bring an end to the violence in Burundi.

Fifthly, the Facilitator, the late Mwalimu, was designated by the region. As we speak, consultations are under way within the region on the designation of a successor facilitator. A regional summit planned to take place towards the end of this month will hopefully finalize this matter. The region is fully aware that in designating the new facilitator it will have to consult

extensively and to seek the concurrence of the Burundi parties, as well as of the international community at large, on the choice. The region is determined to ensure that an individual of stature who can inspire the full trust and confidence of the parties and who is capable of exercising effective and undivided superintendence over the negotiating process is designated as facilitator.

What, then, do we think the United Nations Security Council should be doing? My Government believes that an agreement in Burundi is possible only if the parties can be further nudged down the path of negotiation. We believe that the ground covered is considerable, even as we recognize that fundamental differences still stand in the way of that agreement. It is therefore important for the Council to come out unequivocally in support of the Arusha process and to continue to encourage the parties to persist in dialogue and to remain committed to the principle of a negotiated settlement. In this respect, the United Nations must remain positively implicated in the ongoing consultations on a way forward in the Great Lakes region.

Secondly, Tanzania believes that the Security Council must itself maintain and urge sustained support for the facilitation process and should also provide it with resources. I wish, in this regard, to express the gratitude of my Government, on behalf of the facilitation, to the countries and organizations that have until now extended financial and other support to the Arusha process. Such support has enabled many actors to take part in the Arusha talks, particularly the small parties in Burundi.

Thirdly, and lastly, my Government believes that the United Nations must make contingency preparations for the outcome of the Arusha process. We have learned in other situations how tragic it can be if we are not prepared. Burundi will need to be supported in the area of reconstruction and in building the institutions that will oversee the implementation of the peace process. The people of Burundi will need assistance as they rebuild, deal with the internally displaced and welcome and resettle those who are in exile as refugees. Above all, they will need the constant encouragement and support of the international community as they heal, rebuild trust and reconstruct a united and peaceful Burundi.

The President: I thank the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania for his kind words addressed to me.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list.

The next meeting to continue the consideration of this item will be held immediately following the adjournment of the present meeting.

The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4068

Security Council

Fifty-fourth Year

Provisional

4068th Meeting

Friday, 12 November 1999, 4.15 p.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Türk	(Slovenia)
Members:	Argentina	Ms. Ramírez
	Bahrain	Mr. Al-Dosari
	Brazil	Mr. Cordeiro
	Canada	Mr. Vamos-Goldman
	China	Mr. Chen Xu
	France	Mr. Teixeira da Silva
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Jagne
	Malaysia	Mr. Kamal
	Namibia	Mr. Andjaba
	Netherlands	Mrs. Genee
	Russian Federation	Mr. Sergeev
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Richmond
	United States of America	Mr. Minton

Agenda

The situation in Burundi

99-86460 (E)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-178.

The meeting was called to order at 4.15 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Burundi

The President: In accordance with the decision taken at the 4067th meeting, I invite the representative of Burundi to take a seat at the Council table.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nteturuye (Burundi) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes with concern the recent outbreaks of violence in Burundi and the delays in the peace process. It calls on all the parties to put an end to this violence and pursue negotiations towards the peaceful resolution of Burundi's ongoing crisis.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the Arusha Peace Process and for the efforts to build an internal political partnership in Burundi. It notes with great sadness the death of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, while at the same time rededicating its efforts to the cause of peace he served. The Council firmly believes that the process chaired by the late Mwalimu Nyerere offers the best hope for peace in Burundi and should be the foundation for all-party talks leading to the conclusion of a peace agreement. The States of the region, in close consultation with the United Nations, need to act quickly to appoint a new mediation team that is acceptable to the Burundian parties to the negotiations.

"The Security Council commends those Burundian parties, including the Government, that demonstrated their commitment to continue negotiations, calls on those parties that remain outside the process to cease hostilities and calls for their full participation in Burundi's inclusive peace process.

"The Security Council condemns the murder of United Nations personnel in Burundi in October. It calls on the Government to undertake and cooperate with investigations, and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. The Council urges all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Burundi and to guarantee fully the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and humanitarian personnel. The Council recognizes the important role of the States of the region, in particular Tanzania, which is host to hundreds of thousands of Burundian refugees and home to the Julius Nyerere Foundation, which has provided outstanding support to the talks.

"The Security Council calls on States of the region to ensure the neutrality and civilian character of refugee camps and to prevent the use of their territory by armed insurgents. It also calls on the Government of Burundi to halt the policy of forced regroupment and to allow the affected people to return to their homes, with full and unhindered humanitarian access throughout the process. It condemns the attacks by armed groups against civilians and calls for an end to these unacceptable incidents.

"The Security Council recognizes Burundi's dire economic and social conditions and affirms the need for the donor community to expand assistance for Burundi."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1999/32.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.

United Nations S/PV.4069

Security Council

Fifty-fourth Year

Provisional

4069th Meeting

Monday, 15 November 1999, 10 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Frlec	(Slovenia)
Members:	Argentina	Mr. Petrella
	Bahrain	Mr. Buallay
	Brazil	Mr. Fonseca
	Canada	Mr. Fowler
	China	Mr. Shen Guofang
	France	Mr. Dejammet
	Gabon	Mr. Dangue-Réwaka
	Gambia	Mr. Jagne
	Malaysia	Mr. Hasmy
	Namibia	Mr. Andjaba
	Netherlands	Mr. van Walsum
	Russian Federation	Mr. Lavrov
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Jeremy Greenstock
	United States of America	Mr. Holbrooke

Agenda

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Briefing by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

99-86472 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m.

Expression of sympathy in connection with the recent plane crash in Kosovo

The President: At the outset of the meeting, I should like, on behalf of the Council, to express sincere condolences to the bereaved families of the personnel of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, United Nations agencies and other humanitarian aid organizations, government representatives and crew members who lost their lives in the crash of the plane of the World Food Programme on Friday, 12 November 1999, in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We will remember them as men and women who risked and lost their lives while following humanitarian imperatives in the cause of peace.

I now invite the members of the Council to stand and observe a minute of silence.

The members of the Council observed a minute of silence.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Briefing by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The President: In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, I request the Chief of Protocol to escort His Excellency Mr. Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and His Excellency Mr. Zivko Radisic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to seats at the Council Table.

Mr. Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Mr. Zivko Radisic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina were escorted to seats at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

At this meeting the Security Council will hear briefings by Mr. Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Mr. Zivko Radisic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to whom, on behalf of the Council, I extend a warm welcome.

I should like to recall that members of the Council may put questions to the Members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina after their briefings.

The first speaker is Mr. Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whom I now invite to make his statement.

Mr. Jelavic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (*spoke in Croatian; interpretation provided by the delegation*): It is my pleasure and an honour to address this noble body, in particular at a time when we mark the fourth anniversary of the Dayton/Paris Agreement. We are grateful for the invitation to speak before the Council and extend warm greetings to you, Sir, who as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia travelled to New York especially to preside over this meeting. We would also like to extend greetings to the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan. We offer our sympathies to him and to the many families around the world who recently lost their loved ones in Kosovo.

I believe this discussion will be fruitful. After all, we did not come here solely to mark an anniversary, but also to advance the implementation of the Agreement. This is evidenced by the New York Declaration, which was adopted by the Presidency last night and which has been distributed to the Council members. I would like to note that we reached an agreement on establishing the State border service. Further, in the context of strengthening inter-entity cooperation, we agreed to form joint units that would take part in the future United Nations peacekeeping operations. In this way we would like to show that we can play a constructive role in international affairs and, to some degree, repay a debt to international community and to all of those who in the uniforms of the United Nations Protection Force, the Implementation Force and the Stabilization Force have contributed to establishing peace in our country.

The Declaration also addresses the question of return of refugees, first of all, to the urban centres. We will provide information about this process every three months. With the goal of strengthening the common institutions, the Declaration foresees the formation of a Presidency secretariat, as well as the improvement of consistency in the work of all State ministries, especially in the context of their timely functioning. We also gave support to activities in the fight against corruption and in promoting transparency, as well as establishing a central database for passports. Common travel documents are also envisioned.

We expect today's debate to proceed within the framework of the recent statements to the Council by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Klein, and the High Representative, Mr. Petritsch. Their reports have, among other things, noted the publication over the past year of a number of independent studies that began to question the successes, as well as the very future, of the 1995 Agreement.

We believe it is appropriate to debate frankly the criticisms that have been directed at the Agreement, as well as at those directed at us. Nevertheless, it is inappropriate to dramatize the situation, failing to take into account the starting point — from which, it could be said, we have only recently commenced. We are all aware of the despair that we are moving away from, and in this context we see notable improvement. There is real progress in the stabilization of peace, the freedom of movement, the rebuilding of infrastructure — hospitals, schools, houses, bridges, roads — the fully functioning common currency, common documents, passports, licence plates and symbols. The return of refugees and displaced persons should be noted in particular. All of this was accomplished due to the unselfish support and the notable assistance of the international community.

Furthermore, I would like to underscore the situation of real peace that reigns in the spirits of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina — a lasting and self-sustaining peace. I am convinced that the events of our recent past are simply not repeatable, as Dayton gives us a moral responsibility, military equilibrium and a political framework that ensures the stability and prospects of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The visible and important progress notwithstanding, there are many more tasks ahead of us, of which one of the most important is the issue of the functioning of the joint institutions, and especially the reorganization of the Council of Ministers in accordance with the decision by the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is important to accomplish this while maintaining the principle of consensus in the decision-making of the Council. The Council of Ministers should also take on a greater share of responsibilities in the resolution of ongoing issues of vital importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The issue of implementing serious economic and social reforms is also an enormous task and one of the most important priorities. We are aware that failure on the economic front could call into question the entire process. Respect for human rights and, especially in our case, the right to ownership are also top priorities. In this light, the implementation of the property laws promulgated by the High Representative is of crucial importance in promoting the process of the return of refugees and displaced persons. Consistent and effective work by the International Tribunal at The Hague and, especially, the apprehension of the most-wanted individuals are also crucial.

Fighting terrorism, organized crime and corruption is another of the most important tasks that we are confronted with. Hence, it is important to implement the reform of the legal system and the police, to harmonize the laws on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to pass a consistent law on the border services of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Of all the priorities, I emphasize the issue of the return of refugees and displaced persons. A large number of refugees have returned to the country, mostly from Europe. The same cannot be said for so-called minority returns, which have amounted to only 80,000 individuals. Nevertheless, I think that I, at least, can speak of a success here; more than half of these returnees have returned to the majority areas of the people that I primarily represent in the Presidency. More than 50 per cent of the pre-war minority residents have returned to the Croat majority areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is more than anywhere else in Bosnia and Herzegovina, more than in Croatia, more than in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and more than in Kosovo. In fact, this is more than is typical historically after such conflicts.

For example, about 40 per cent of pre-war non-Croats in the western municipalities of Mostar have never left or reside there again. It is difficult to find such a percentage in others of the larger cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I believe these elements should be noted. Allow me to repeat, about 40 percent of pre-war non-

Croats in the western municipalities of Mostar never left or reside there again.

The issue of the return of minorities should not be overlooked now that a significant number of refugees have returned. Instead, the focus should be directed to the areas where the return has been minimal.

We in Bosnia and Herzegovina are aware that problems exist. In June, at the outset of my eight-month mandate as Chair of the Presidency, we outlined the crisis issues that must be resolved. These are issues related to the economic regeneration of the country. We are aware that without creating a climate suitable for economic growth and foreign investment, there will be little progress in the implementation of the Peace Accords, that failure on the economic front calls into question the stability of the State.

Economic reform must be directed at such issues as privatization, the rule of law, overcoming corruption and the social and retirement systems — in other words, at the creation of institutions that form the foundation of a market economy. We must focus our attention on creating a unified market in Bosnia and Herzegovina that will be open to our neighbours and other States of the region. The joint European Union/Bosnia and Herzegovina Consultative Task Force has been assisting us on these issues for over a year. The Stability Pact, which seeks to establish a new value system for the States of the region in the areas of governance, economic management and security is now available as well.

Speaking specifically, I must stress that we have two important laws before us in Bosnia and Herzegovina: the permanent election law and the law on the border service. The Presidency has discussed these important laws on a number occasions. I believe that these two laws should be linked to the policy proposed by the High Representative of transferring the ownership of the process to us. These laws are of key importance to the vitality of the country, perhaps not so much for their own sake as for the type of country that we are building.

For the success of the peace agreement and the future of the country, the question of who builds the State — we or the international community — is of paramount importance. Such important elements as these laws must be adopted only by the appropriate state institutions. I therefore call upon the international community to accept the principle of our responsibility for ourselves as the cornerstone of building Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context to allow sufficient time for debate in the process of passing these laws, as opposed to insisting on overambitious deadlines and on imposing solutions.

Haste and the frequent imposition of solutions strengthen the culture of dependency and promote exclusivity and extremism. If it is clear that the High Representative intends to impose a solution on his own, then it is in the interests of the parties to promote and represent maximalist positions. In such a situation, the belief in a common or collective interest is marginalized.

I feel that the best solutions for our country are those that are acceptable to all three of its constituent parts and that respect the dignity of each citizen. It is also important that everything we propose be understandable and acceptable to each individual, on whose behalf we are here to solve complex issues. At the same time, the solutions must be practical. Ideal solutions can be drawn up on paper, but that does not mean that they are always implementable.

At the Madrid Conference of the Peace Implementation Council, I welcomed the establishment of the border service as a state institution. I said that the creation of this service should be linked to the contraction of some other institutions that are now less important, such as the military. I still ask for the Council's support on this matter.

We are reviewing the election law carefully. Our re-elections are focused on principles, such as the equality of citizens and peoples and the standardization of these rights. We are of the opinion that the dual goals of respecting the principle of constituent peoples and of building a civil society are well suited to the Serb community and should be duplicated for the other two. In Republika Srpska, the number of so-called crossover voters is clearly defined and a distinct level of multi-ethnicity is built into the electoral registers.

In the Federation, meanwhile, due to the numerical majority of one community, the possibility of crossover votes is unintentionally promoted for one community alone: the smaller one. Conversely, the candidates from the larger community are the only ones to be elected exclusively along ethnic lines.

The issue of the election law is the most sensitive question for the numerically smallest constituent component of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The law must secure the election of legitimate representatives of all peoples into the common state institutions, in particular

the Presidency and the House of Peoples. We will soon present proposals in this regard.

Multi-ethnicity and multiculturalism are not contentious issues for the Croat component of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The best way to ensure these elements of the State is through equal access to institutions for all three components, consensus in decision-taking in respect of vital national interests, and decentralized authority along the lines of the European principle of subsidiarity.

Since the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia at the Hague is being considered by the General Assembly and the Security Council, I should like to focus particular attention on this question. We consider the Tribunal to be an essential element on the path to reconciliation in our country. I believe that it can still succeed in this respect. However, this common goal will be achievable only if the indictments before the Tribunal conform to the real scope and breadth of the crimes that were perpetrated. Among other things, this involves the problem of the so-called "big fish" who remain out of the reach of justice even to this day. The proportion of the parties indicted to those imprisoned is also problematic.

I emphasize the fact that not a single indictment has been brought against perpetrators of crimes in which Bosnia and Herzegovina Croats were the primary victims, which we find extremely worrisome. In this context, I draw attention to the so-called "Uzdol four" indictment, which has been set aside at the Hague for years now. At this time, we do not support turning over cases to local courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina because the present system does not possess the capacity for this task. The former High Representative, Mr. Westendorp, has spoken quite clearly about the situation in our courts.

The work of the Tribunal should also be advanced in regard to the rights of the accused. The defence must have the same resources and access to international documentation of the war as the prosecution. The selective use of international evidence will not lead to justice.

To conclude, I am optimistic about Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Dayton/Paris framework. The Accords should be harmonized with new situations and needs and should be advanced. This is only to be expected, since the solutions imposed immediately after the war represent imbalances that were created by the war. Long-term stability, however, demands a balance removed from war — a balance of rights for the three constituent peoples.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, we must strive towards the goals of balancing and harmonizing the interests of the three constituent peoples, on the one hand, and of building a civil society on the other. Collective national rights and the rights of individuals, distinct from the issue of nationality, should supplement and not conflict with each other. The exclusivity of one or the other does not represent a just or viable solution. The structure of the Peace Agreement should be balanced in favour of consistency and the standardization of the rights of all peoples and all citizens, which it is not at present. All three peoples must have the same modalities to access institutions of authority and each citizen must enjoy the same rights throughout the State. Inequality leads to dissatisfaction or instability.

Our young State is like all new institutions. It grows, changes and gains in strength. This State is ours and we must govern it responsibly, now also in partnership with the Security Council and its irreplaceable assistance. This State can advance, however, only if it is built in accordance with our capabilities, views and agreements.

In this context, we urge the Council to insist on direct communication between us in all institutions, as we in the Presidency have recently started to practice, as opposed to the former practice of communication through the Council. If this message is clear and we all exercise patience, I am convinced that, together, we will be able to achieve the self-sustaining, multicultural and multi-ethnic Bosnia and Herzegovina that we seek.

The President: I thank the Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for his kind words addressed to me.

I give the floor to His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Izetbegovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina): At the outset, I would like to say how pleased I am to see the delegation of Slovenia, and in particular you, Mr. President, presiding over the Security Council. I would also like to express my appreciation to the members of the Security Council for giving us the opportunity to speak about Bosnia and Herzegovina here today.

I also take this opportunity to express my sympathy to the families and friends of all those who recently died in the cause of peace in the plane crash in Kosovo.

Unlike in the recent past, today I appear before the Security Council as just one of the members of a new rotating Presidency adopted as part of the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords. There may thus be an impression that I would not be so pleased with the new circumstances. That is not the case.

Thanks to the Dayton/Paris Accords, we do have peace and we do have a joint Presidency, in which at least the opportunity exists for all to work together and chart one course for the good of one country and its people. Compared to war and fighting alone — the forces of ethnic racism and cleansing — my current role and, most critically, the situation of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are preferable.

In the past four years, thanks to the efforts of our people and the assistance of the international community, we have repaired almost every school, hospital and bridge. We have restored the postal service and electricity supply systems which were severely damaged. Today we have more students than we had before the war, and our post offices and our hospitals are better equipped. Our monetary currency is stable. We have facilitated the return of almost half of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

While giving priority to infrastructure, we have not achieved satisfactory results in the reconstruction of the economy, which still has to undergo a serious transformation. Here I am primarily referring to the privatization of small, medium and large companies, as well as the adoption of laws to create conditions conducive for foreign investors. This task is before us, and it is of crucial importance for the strengthening of peace and stability in our country.

So, to some, the glass may appear to be half empty. To me, and I believe to most Bosnians, the glass is half full. We now must find the means to make the glass more full, even if drop by drop. We and the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina really have no alternative, even if the rate of progress is slow.

Allow me now to briefly address the list of issues and areas where the Security Council and the international community as a whole can assist.

First, the rate of refugee return is still too slow and obstructed in many aspects. We must accelerate the process. Unless people return to their homes soon, the peace will appear hollow and the return to normalcy will be indefinitely stalled. Bosnia and Herzegovina has always been a multi-ethnic country, where people of different ethnic backgrounds have been intermingled in all its regions. However, some still insist upon the idea that the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina are ethnically homogeneous. That must be changed. Bosnia and Herzegovina and both of its entities must embrace the three constituent peoples and others in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was already demanded by the Peace Accords. We have agreed to provide the Security Council in three months with a progress report regarding refugee return during this period, and expect that the Council will see real results, or address the obstruction.

Secondly, those responsible for war crimes must be arrested and prosecuted. The situation has improved, with the stabilization force (SFOR) taking a more active role. However, as the most recent report of the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia indicates, much needs to be done, especially in terms of certain areas of the region. I trust that the Security Council will heed the concerns and the request for action outlined by the Tribunal in this report. Without such action, the atmosphere in the region will remain dominated by the stale smell of "ethnic cleansing".

Thirdly, the pace of rebuilding our country and economic reform must be quickened. Here we must recognize our responsibility and endeavour to move more rapidly. Still, we need real assistance to rebuild from the base of a war-damaged landscape and an outdated economic system. We also need the input of the Office of the High Representative to harmonize the economic system throughout the country.

Fourthly, this brings me to the widely discussed issue of corruption. We must heighten our vigilance, and we also must make sure that we have the tools for the job. The most powerful means, of course, is the effective control of Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders. Corruption within our country is not linked to misuse of aid money. Such moneys are almost exclusively managed through non-governmental organizations and directly by the donor countries. Rather, the trouble is the lack of effective control of Bosnia and Herzegovina's borders. It produces smuggling and lost customs and tax revenues. It also is a major risk in terms of international crime and terrorism. The Council has certainly heard what kind of

difficulties we faced in regard to the adoption of the Law on State Border Service. As long as some resist effective control of our borders by a diverse Bosnian border service, Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to be at risk. Not to support the Law on State Border Service really means to support corruption. Here I have to pause and inform the Council that only yesterday evening we adopted the New York Declaration, which contains the framework for the border service law. I must state that I fully support the Declaration.

Fifthly, I come to the most complex and serious issue. The Dayton Agreement endowed Bosnia and Herzegovina with an opportunity to end a war, but not with all the necessary means to effectively manage its affairs. Particularly at the central government level, we lack common mechanisms to have a functioning and unified Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even with existing institutions, the constant demand for consensus decision-making on all issues too frequently stalls the whole political system. Consensus decision-making is too frequently misused to obstruct. Always seeking the lowest common denominator in decisions can be translated into anarchy or dependency, or both.

I should also like to emphasize the continuing mine problem. However, the process of demining has at least some momentum, and, with the assistance of Slovenian colleagues and others, we have confidence in the gradual elimination of the plague.

Finally, I turn to the issue of security in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the region as a whole. We have decided to unilaterally reduce our military expenditure by 15 per cent in 1999. We are ready for a further reduction, on condition that it be done throughout the region, in accordance with the Vienna Protocol. We believe that a most appropriate contribution to global peace would be to offer our soldiers and police to the United Nations peacekeeping efforts. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a moral responsibility to help others in need. Our recent experience can be used as a valuable lesson for others in need of peacekeeping. As important, this could serve to give formerly opposing militaries in our country a unified perspective of the future.

As for the region, we cannot feel secure in our future until the region as a whole moves forward economically and towards the necessary respect for democratic, human and minority rights.

Ownership is a term that has recently become more popular in reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may be a new, stylish terminology, but it is an established concept. Indeed, it may be most appropriate now that we remind ourselves and the Council that Bosnia and Herzegovina is ours, that it is for the Bosnians.

I must enthusiastically endorse the ownership concept now being espoused. Bosnia and Herzegovina always has been and will be for its peoples. We take responsibility for the Dayton Accords. The Accords were negotiated with the direct input of the Contact Group countries — the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, Germany and Italy — and was endorsed by this entire Council. I have in the past stated that the Dayton Accords were a compromise not only between different parties, but also between justice and injustice, between democratic and undemocratic ideas.

Nonetheless, I fully stand behind my signature to the Peace Agreement and the commitments under it. This is the best that could be achieved under the circumstances. I also trust that the Council will stand by this Agreement, not just as a historical document, but as a breathing, evolving charter for peace. We expect that the Council and the other endorsers and signatories will promote the evolution of a Dayton Agreement consistent with the highest standards of democracy, economic development and respect for human rights.

In this Council, and under similar circumstances, the leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina, its institutions and people are collectively assessed blame for the too frequent failures of the process. The placement of collective accountability on all shields the individuals responsible. Accountability for progress, or lack of progress, in the political process and decisions must be borne by individuals.

We did not request the world's assistance because we did not know how to manage our country; rather, we were faced with the brutal reality of making a flawed peace agreement or, alternatively, having the war continue. We believed the flawed peace to be preferable. Now we in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the Council and the peoples of our country, must work together to marginalize the flaws and rebuild the country on an ever sounder foundation. Clearly, when one starts with a crack at the base, it is not always easy either to proceed or to have confidence in the long-term stability of the process.

However, I believe we all understand our responsibilities, and we have no other alternative but to go ahead.

The President: I thank the Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for his important briefing, and for his very kind words addressed to me.

I now call on Mr. Zivko Radisic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. Radisic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) *(spoke in Serbian; interpretation provided by the delegation):* Allow me, Mr. President, to express my sincere gratitude for your invitation to the Members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate at this important meeting dedicated to the implementation and results of the Dayton Peace Accord, whose fourth anniversary we mark this month.

It is a special honour and satisfaction for me to personally address this Council as a Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where I represent the Serb people and the Republika Srpska.

I would like to extend my condolences on the tragic plane crash several days ago in which personnel of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo lost their lives.

Also allow me at the outset to express my agreement with the global assessments of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the views presented by the other Members of the Presidency.

I assure the Council that the Dayton/Paris General Framework Agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina was a monumentally important historic event; it established peace and equality among the nations that live in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Peace Accord and its annexes guarantee a balanced relationship between the two multi-ethnic entities, which are treated equally, the three constituent nations and the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Our experience so far indicates that there is no alternative to this document and that it has an excellent chance of being a permanent basis on which relations should be built in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with prosperity and stability as its goal, as well as being a factor for overall stability in the entire region.

I would therefore like to pay a special tribute to the authors of this very important document and the entire international community for their efforts to establish peace and for their assistance in the reconstruction and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular, it has contributed to the nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina turning to their future, their economic development and an affirmation of constitutional institutions and democratic practice. We note that since Dayton our mutual understanding and tolerance have been enhanced, thus reducing the hatred and fear that led us astray.

The Dayton Peace Accord has strong support in the Republika Srpska from all its citizens, political parties and State institutions. That support is an expression of the belief that the Accord paves the way to peace, economic development and the development of democracy, respect for the political will of the voters, the acceleration of economic reforms and cooperation and integration with Europe and the international community. For the nations and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Dayton Peace Accord ended a very difficult period — marked by destruction and suffering, an inter-ethnic, religious and civil war — with enormous loss of life, demographic turbulence and extreme material destruction. But it also marked the beginning of a new phase which offers realistic chances of bringing about a brighter future, peaceful and stable development, and guarantees of human and national rights, freedoms and values. That is why respect for the norms set out in the Dayton Accord and their consistent implementation encourage the nations and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, just as the destruction of those norms disappoints them and leads them into uncertainty.

In the past four-year period, important results have been achieved in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord. Peace and the freedom of movement of people and goods have been established throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The military aspect of the Dayton Peace Accord has been implemented with enormous success, without any incidents or resistance. Common institutions have been established at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mutual tolerance and understanding are increasing at all levels of work and decision-making. Initial results have been achieved in the reconstruction and economic recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Important reforms which ought to contribute to the establishment of a market economy and the integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina internationally have begun.

A significant advance has been made particularly during this year, on the return of refugees and displaced persons to their dwellings. Over a 10-month period this

year, more families of minority people have returned to the Republika Srpska than in the past three years. The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken a decision on the reduction of military contingents and military spending by 15 per cent compared with last year. The demilitarization of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the wider region has the potential of being our final goal, since in that way we can create conditions for lasting peace and rapid economic development.

Thanks to the overall assistance and engagement of the international community, and the understanding and tolerance in institutions, we have created the conditions for the entry of Bosnia and Herzegovina into wider international structures and its willingness to become a real part of Europe and the world. The best example of this is the successful organization of the South-Eastern Europe Stability Pact Summit and Bosnia and Herzogovina's readiness and willingness to actively work on this regional integration. In addition to that, there is intensive activity to create conditions that will enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to become a member of the European Council, hopefully early next year, and the day when conditions are ripe for its membership in the World Trade Organization.

More importantly, we stress the significance of understanding that there is no alternative to peace, and that creating a climate of trust, understanding and tolerance prevents and decreases fear, hatred and ethnic and human tensions and creates the potential for global affirmation of cultural, spiritual and social values in the progress of contemporary civilization.

I am convinced that the results achieved in implementing the Dayton Peace Accord would be even greater had the norms and the spirit of Dayton been fully and consistently respected. The arbitration decision on Brcko has infringed on the premise of the territorial integrity of the entities and caused crisis and dissatisfaction among the citizens of the Republika Srpska. Economic aid pledged by the international community at the donors' conferences has up to now been uneven, and this has resulted in the slowing down of the economic recovery and development of the Republika Srpska, as well as its lagging behind in development compared to the other entity. I believe that the behaviour on the part of certain institutions of the Republika Srpska has also had an impact in that field.

As the Council is well aware, direct damage resulting from the tragic war in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been estimated at over $50 billion, and the international community has up to this time approved around $5.1 billion in various forms of aid. Financial support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be continued with the goal of creating minimum conditions for establishing a self-sustaining economy as a factor for achieving economic and political stability for Bosnia and Herzegovina. That is why we expect that the Council will support our request to hold more donors' conferences, and we wish to reassure the Council that we will, on our part, create the institutional conditions and favourable environment for the entry and security of foreign investments.

Life in Bosnia and Herzegovina is still very difficult. We have not even achieved 50 per cent of our pre-war level of development, and it is well known that even then we were lagging behind Europe and the rest of the world. It is our belief that economic development and social stability must now given absolute priority in all our efforts. That is the only way we will be able to stem the mass emigration of our citizens, increase the conditions for a faster return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and further strengthen the institutions of a State based on law, as well as successfully fight against crime, corruption and terrorism, which already pose a threat.

Our vision of Bosnia and Herzegovina assumes a stable and democratic State with accelerated progress in all aspects, equal security for all, full equality of nations and citizens and a free flow of people, goods, information and ideas. The consistent implementation of the Pact for Stability in the region will provide an additional incentive to achieve that goal. That is also an opportunity for the Dayton Peace Accords, whose preservation and consistent implementation I strongly advocate.

Contrary to the clear stipulations of the Peace Accord, the Peace Implementation Council for Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its regular sessions in Sintra, Bonn, London, Luxembourg and Madrid, frequently expanded the authority of the international community and that of the international organization. As a rule, that was done at the expense of the responsibilities of the entity bodies, as well as at the expense of the politically expressed will of the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I advocate the affirmation of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the entities, as well as the rights and responsibilities of the parliaments of the entities and the joint institutions of Bosnia and

Herzegovina, and less imposition on the part of anybody. That does not bring into question the role and importance of the High Representative or a number of other factors in Bosnia and Herzegovina with whom cooperation is more and more likely, but involves the strengthening of the role and the responsibility of the legal and constitutional bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Today's Declaration and the document to which we agreed in New York last night provide support and a challenge, not only as a declaration, but above all our decisiveness and readiness to make additional efforts in further implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord.

Our fundamental goal remains the preservation of peace and stability on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and beyond. It is possible to guarantee prosperous development, democratization of society and integration into Europe and the world only if the Dayton Peace Accord is respected much more consistently and clearly. Every forced revision of Dayton and its unilateral interpretation will lead to the instability of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I am convinced that, in the interest of peace and stability, the values and results achieved will be kept and preserved and that new possibilities for the implementation of Dayton and the affirmation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will arise.

Bosnia and Herzegovina provides a great challenge and opportunity for all of us and for the entire world. For some, it also provides a sort of experiment in new conditions. For the nations and citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is even more than that — it is the hope that there will never again be a war, displacements, fear, hatred and lagging in development. Bosnia and Herzegovina is, and must forever be, a part of a contemporary, democratic and prosperous Europe and the world.

The President: I thank the Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for his important briefing and for his kind words addressed to me.

Before calling on the members of the Council, I wish to inform the Council that I have this very morning received the New York Declaration adopted by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The New York Declaration will be issued as an official document of the Security Council.

Mr. Holbrooke (United States of America): I thank the delegation of Slovenia for convening this historic Security Council meeting. I would especially like to thank the Foreign Minister of Slovenia and Ambassador Türk for the enormous amount of work they have done to make it possible to hold a meeting that could not have been imagined four years ago and would not have been possible even 18 months ago.

I also welcome back to New York Ambassador Lavrov, who arrived only a few hours ago from the region. We look forward to hearing his views on the situation in the Balkans based on his first-hand observations.

Before I speak to the issues we are here to discuss today, I would like to recognize the extraordinary gathering of members of the United States Congress who have joined us here today. The fact that they have come here during one of the busiest times of the year — a time during which negotiations in Washington over the budget, including the United Nations arrears, have reached their decisive, culminating point — speaks to the importance that we place on the work of the United Nations and to the issue of fulfilling the Dayton Agreements. With your permission, Sir, I would like to introduce them because I believe it will illustrate to our friends from the many nations represented here today the wide and varied responsibilities of the Congress and help some of our friends better understand the unique and important role of the Congress — which, as you all know, pays the bills.

First, it is my great honour to introduce the ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Subcommittee on the United Nations, the Senator from California, Barbara Boxer. Secondly, it is my great honour to introduce the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, from the State of New York, Congressman Ben Gilman. Behind Congressman Gilman is the ranking Democratic member of the Committee, from the State of Connecticut, Sam Gejdenson. Also in the group behind me, the ranking Democratic member of the Africa Subcommittee, from the State of New Jersey — in fact, specifically his district is Newark, in case you want to know who is in control of that airport you use — Congressman Donald Payne. Congressman Robert Wexler, from Florida, on the Asian and Western Hemisphere Subcommittees. From the Banking and Government Reform Committees, Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney, from the State of New York and the City of New York. Also form the State of New York, the Congressman in whose district LaGuardia Airport lies — well, you should know who is in charge of your districts, where the airports are — working on the Policy and Trade Subcommittee,

Congressman Joseph Crowley. Tony Hall, our Congressman from Dayton, and some other members, are no longer here. I think that covers everyone. Thank you for allowing me to introduce them to you. I hope you will get a chance to know them better.

In an era of bad news and difficult crises, today is a remarkable conjunction of several major events. Earlier today, the United States and China reached an agreement on the World Trade Organization (WTO), and I hope that the European Union and Canada will similarly move forward soon. This is a truly historic achievement and I have been in touch with our negotiators, who wanted it noted here today. Secondly, it has been announced today that there will be talks on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations — another hopeful and promising development. Finally, before we turn to the matter at hand, I would note that the reports in the media this morning of a breakthrough on the question of the United States payment of its arrears to the United Nations are accurate to this extent: we are within a tiny amount of a final agreement. I believe the elements are in place but that there is some clean-up to do on some issues not related to the United Nations. I am delighted that we appear to have reached a point where we will be able to begin discussing with the United Nations the Helms-Biden-Albright package that will allow us to pay our arrears.

So it seems auspicious that on the same day you, Sir, have convened this historic gathering. When I look around the room it seems scarcely believable that we could be sitting here in peace, seeing representatives of elements that were fighting each other for so many years all speaking about their support of the Dayton Agreements. Four years ago, on this very day, on 15 November 1995, we were locked in a difficult, tense negotiation at Dayton, Ohio, as the world watched. We were entering our third week. We were at a critical and difficult stalemate. Several people in this room — including President Izetbegovic, Ambassador Sacirbey, Foreign Minister Prlic, Ambassador Alkalaj, Ambassador Chris Hill, Ambassador Jim Pardew, Rosemarie Pauli and my wife, Kati Marton — were with us at Dayton at that difficult and tense time. The international community demanded that the leaders of the former Yugoslavia make tough choices. And six days later, on 21 November 1995, they did so, signing the Dayton Agreements and giving Bosnia a foundation for peace.

Significant as that was, the Agreement in Dayton only ended the war. Winning the peace still lay ahead. Events over the past four years have proved how difficult it is to overcome years of bloodshed and ethnic hatred. But what we have just heard today from Presidents Jelavic, Izetbegovic and Radisic gives us reason for some hope. Over two years ago, in August 1997, when I met with the three Presidents at Sarajevo — two of whom have been subsequently replaced — they could barely sit in the room. They argued over whether or not they would meet and where they would meet, and they barely spoke to each other. But today, two new Presidents join President Izetbegovic to show us and the world that they can work together to reach additional agreements beyond Dayton to strengthen Bosnia.

We have an important opportunity before us to push the Dayton peace process forward. The announcement this morning of the New York Declaration is another important step in that direction. The Declaration is, I hope, a clear indication by the Presidency that all three men are committed to removing the remaining obstacles to the full implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement. With this important act, the Presidents have taken a major step towards consolidating the progress of the past few years and in doing so have helped Bosnia take another step towards fulfilling the vision of Dayton — a unified, single, democratic country.

The commitments made this morning have important practical as well as symbolic value. By establishing the State border service, by supporting a single national passport, by creating a permanent executive staff for the joint Presidency, and by expressing a commitment to fund the State ministries fully, the Presidents have, in the New York Declaration, committed themselves to strengthening the central Government, without which Bosnia will not hold together. The Declaration also commits the Presidents to take a number of concrete measures to accelerate refugee returns, the ultimate test of a future Bosnia. And finally, the Declaration signifies that by undertaking a willingness to join international peacekeeping operations, Bosnia is giving back to the international community, rather than simply taking from it.

But great problems and concerns remain.

I was pleased that President Izetbegovic, whom no one has ever accused of being overly optimistic, said today — and I have never heard him say it before — that the glass is half full. This pleased me greatly, but I know he would agree with me that the rest of the glass must be filled and that we ought to move more rapidly.

Four years after Dayton, Bosnia remains far from where we hoped it would be. We call on the Office of the High Representative and on Ambassador Petritsch to press for full implementation. I do not believe that he has expanded his authority or that the Peace Implementation Council has expanded its authority beyond what is authorized in the Dayton Agreements. And let me state to those who have suggested that they have exceeded their authority under the Dayton Agreements that, as one of the people who worked on the Dayton Agreements, I do not accept that interpretation. The role of the international community is far from over. Indeed, by this historic meeting today, we are reaffirming it and strengthening the United Nations role in that process. We did that earlier this month when we heard from Jacques Klein, the Secretary-General's personal Representative.

Let me be specific on what needs to be done. First, the presidency must not shirk from its commitment on refugee returns. This is the test. Can people live in areas where they are an ethnic minority? The news is not yet sufficient or satisfactory. While, as President Jelavic, President Izetbegovic and President Radisic all pointed out, minority refugees have gone back in twice the numbers this year as last year, most of the returns have been to damaged and empty houses in rural areas and outlying villages.

Outside of Sarajevo, there has been insufficient return to major cities in the Federation or Republika Srpska. Our efforts on refugee returns must now shift, and we must focus on promoting returns to urban areas and all the challenges that that brings, including new property legislation. I am glad the Presidents here today recognize this problem and declared in the Declaration of New York that they would establish a joint commission, with international representation, that will report back to the Security Council by March of next year. This is an important new obligation by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the international community.

Secondly, as President Izetbegovic said in his remarks, much more must be done to enhance transparency, promote the rule of law and fight the insidious cancer that is called corruption. Like many former communist countries in transition, Bosnia is suffering from a culture of corruption inherited from the previous system. The fact is — let us be honest — the Governments of Bosnia could do far more to fight corruption than they have in the last four years.

Thirdly and finally, there must be a stronger, sustained fight against the forces of evil and darkness that still lurk in many parts of Bosnia — the murderers, the fascists, the racists, the crooks, the thugs who seek to destroy what has been achieved for their own narrow goals. Let me be clear: fighting these forces is not easy. They are dangerous, and when confronted they will lash out against the voices of moderation and tolerance in Bosnia, as they did two weeks ago in trying to kill Zeljko Kopanja, the brave Bosnian Serb journalist in Banja Luka who nearly died from a car bomb after exposing some of these people for the gangsters and war criminals they really are. Here I would take note of the Government of Austria's rapid and generous efforts towards the rehabilitation of Mr. Kopanja, who has either been moved already or will be moved soon to a hospital in Vienna.

To be sure, political and economic reforms now under way will curtail some of the activities of the most obstructionist ultra-nationalist groups. That said, more must be done to confront ethnic parallel institutions and structures of authority. For example, we cannot tolerate separate intelligence services in the Federation, which function as illegal police forces under ultra-nationalist party control. For example, banks and other businesses illegally seized by nationalists during the war must be challenged by joint police forces and the international community. For example, radical nationalist political party obstructionists and individual politicians should be removed from the political process when they seek to destroy it. Here I refer again specifically to my public statements in Mostar two and half months ago that I believe that the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) and radical parties are in open defiance of Dayton and that the Office of the Office of the High Representative (OHR) has the authority to shut them down.

As today's Declaration here in New York makes clear, Bosnian leaders must do a better job of establishing and reinforcing the institutions of statehood. They should act so that they represent the interests of all Bosnians and not just a particular ethnic group. The goal of Dayton, and the goal we should address here today, is simple: one country, one central government, two democratic, multi-ethnic entities. The tasks ahead will require each of us, and the international community as a whole, to demonstrate unity, strength and courage as we press ahead with implementation of the Dayton Accords.

In this regard, I wish to point out that not far away in Kosovo, Mr. Kouchner and the Kosovo Force (KFOR) are struggling with far greater problems. As I have said before in private session, and I wish to repeat again

today, success in Kosovo and Bosnia are equally important to the international community, and one cannot be separated from the other in the long run. Bosnia is years ahead of Kosovo on the time-lines of history, but success in both will be required for stability in the region. The ultimate obstruction to all of this remains what it has been for the last nine years: the leadership in Belgrade.

We all know that there are those in Bosnia who will continue their efforts to stop progress and reconciliation. Even among us there are some who will say that democracy, respect for human rights and an end to ethnic hatred are not worth the effort or the cost to the international community. The people who came together in Dayton four years ago understood the price of war. We must not forget the costs they have borne and the sacrifices they have already made. It is our responsibility to be there to support them.

I thank you again, Mr. President, for convening this historic meeting.

The President: I thank the representative of the United States for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. Dejammet (France) (*spoke in French*): The delegation of France wishes to welcome your presence here today, Sir, to preside over this formal meeting of the Security Council. I wish to thank you for having reflected the views of the members of the Security Council in expressing our condolences to the families of those members of the World Food Programme who gave their lives in the service of the United Nations in Kosovo. This is a sad but real reminder of the price that is paid by the international community and by the United Nations to continue to contribute to the restoration of peace and stability in the Balkans. That is why, as we speak of Bosnia and Herzegovina today, the example of Kosovo and the problems which we are confronting must remain ever present in our minds.

The presence of the co-Presidents here in the Security Council Chamber today is, as Ambassador Holbrooke just stated, historic in nature and of great symbolic value, four years after the Dayton/Paris Agreement, which put an end to the conflict in their country. That agreement created a common State in which the ethnic rivalries that ravaged Bosnia and Herzegovina could be overcome and in which the various authorities could at last work together to reconstruct a Bosnia and Herzegovina capable of resuming fully its place within the European nations. It is therefore particularly auspicious that four years after the Dayton/Paris Agreement, one of the principal architects of that Agreement is here to welcome the Members of the Presidency. He will have recognized himself in that description.

I might recall also that the three Members of the Presidency were all elected. It is good that some of the delegations welcoming them to the Security Council Chamber include parliamentary and other national representatives. Their presence here also bears witness to the importance that they attach to the work of the United Nations and in particular to the role of the Security Council. The Security Council is here to ensure respect for the values that guided the actions of Member States throughout the quest for a lasting peace. Rejection of ethnic and religious hatred, respect for others and the primacy of law were the values for which the States members of the Security Council sought to ensure respect when, over the years, they pursued the work that led to the Dayton Accord and the Paris Conference.

The progress achieved since then demonstrates that our objective of achieving peace in a united, multi-ethnic and democratic Bosnia and Herzegovina is within reach. But we all know that a great deal remains to be done. Examples of issues that must be dealt with have just been given by Ambassador Holbrooke. We all know that much remains to be accomplished before the common institutions can begin to function on a daily basis and reinforce the union of the peoples that make up the country. The collegial Presidency is at the centre of the common institutions that must guide Bosnia and Herzegovina towards that future of unity and stability. That central role confers privileges; the collegial Presidency represents Bosnia and Herzegovina in international organizations and institutions, and it is in that context that its Members are here in the Security Council today.

But those privileges go hand in hand with equally important duties. On 8 November, the High Representative, Ambassador Petritsch, reminded us of the importance of those duties, and hence of the need for the leaders and the entire population of Bosnia and Herzegovina to take charge of the future of their country. International support is necessary, but it cannot be maintained indefinitely at the current level. Increasingly, Bosnia and Herzegovina will have to rely on its own resources in order to carry out successfully the needed reforms. But the co-Presidents have the necessary political and moral authority to encourage Bosnia and Herzegovina to move in that direction.

With the assistance of the High Representative, the Presidency has undertaken commitments that have already been acknowledged by the Security Council, and it was a pleasure for us to hear them recalled by the Presidency today. They include a commitment to work unequivocally for the united State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the common institutions on which it is based; a commitment to increase the economic prosperity of the country, which will require the establishment of a legislative and fiscal framework to promote investment and local economic activity; a commitment to promote the development of a common educational system that respects the cultures of all the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and a commitment to promote the return of refugees and displaced persons. The High Representative reminded us that at the current rate, the return process will take at least 22 years in the Federation and 40 years in the Republika Srpska. The reform of the property law must be carried out in order to facilitate these returns. There is also a commitment to reduce military expenditure, which is clearly compatible with a future of peace and economic prosperity.

However, these commitments, on which the High Representative worked energetically with the Presidency, do not suffice. The establishment of a unified State means creating the instruments of its sovereignty. On 24 June last, the three Members of the Presidency recognized the need to create a border service, and the Office of the High Representative worked in the country to develop that project. We are pleased to note today that the co-Presidents have taken the opportunity offered by this historic visit to the United Nations to give concrete form to the implementation of shared institutions: the New York Declaration, which the Presidency adopted yesterday evening — following the work of one of the essential architects of the Dayton Accords, to whom, as I said earlier, I believe tribute should be paid — enshrines the establishment of those border services. In other words, it is an instrument of the sovereignty of a single State.

The Presidency has also announced the establishment of a permanent secretariat, a matter about which we exchanged some ideas with the High Representative a few days ago. It goes without saying that if the Presidency is to be an effective instrument, it must have at its disposal a high-quality, professional administrative service, and it was therefore necessary for a permanent secretariat to be established; hence the decision that was taken last night, for which we commend the Presidency. In the context of the common instruments of sovereignty, the Presidency also concluded an agreement on the establishment of a national passport. It will also be necessary to finalize the draft electoral law.

A series of concrete decisions have thus been made that reflect the will of the Presidency to overcome the difficulties with which we have become only too familiar over the years with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to move genuinely towards the establishment of a common State, with viable common institutions represented not just in words but in deeds.

This meeting could have been a merely symbolic and historic gathering — which would have been completely justifiable — to mark the fourth anniversary of the conclusion of the Dayton/Paris Agreement. But you, the Members of the Presidency, wanted to do better in coming here to New York. As I have said, that reflects your commitment not only to the ideals of the Charter but also to the role of the United Nations and, in particular, that of the Security Council.

It is an important sign at a time when that role is sometimes called into question. That is why it is so important, gentlemen, that you are here in this Chamber today — along, as I said, with some of the other principal architects of the peace agreement. By coming here, you have lived up to these ideals and to the expectations of the Security Council. In this way you have taken an essential step, moving beyond mere commitments to conclude agreements that relate directly to affirming the common nature of your institutions and the unified nature and sovereignty of your State. That is the best service you can render to peace, to your country and to the United Nations.

Mr. Lavrov (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): I join other members, Sir, in expressing satisfaction at the manner in which you have been presiding over the Security Council at today's meeting. We wish also to thank you and the entire delegation of Slovenia for taking the initiative to convene this important meeting.

I also join in welcoming the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who have come today to address the members of the Security Council.

The international community's most important task in Bosnia remains that of ensuring that the peace process is irreversible and lasting, and strengthening the multi-ethnic nature of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina by

building the foundations of democracy and respecting the rights of all the peoples of that country.

It is important that all three members of the Presidency today reaffirmed their determination together to bring about the consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement and not to permit any arbitrary changes to the Dayton text or any unjustifiable outside pressure in its implementation.

The Bosnians themselves bear the chief responsibility for pursuing the peace process and for normalizing the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The international community is helping them to the extent that it can, and it will continue to do so; but it cannot build a stable and prosperous Bosnia for the Bosnians. That is the ultimate goal of the Peace Agreement, and it requires lasting reconciliation and solidarity on the part of all the Bosnian parties. A most important factor for success is the smooth and effective functioning of the common State institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The leadership of the entities and their representatives in pan-Bosnian institutions must finally overcome their political, national and ethnic disagreements and get down to constructive work in compliance with the Peace Agreement and other international agreements on Bosnia and Herzegovina. We welcome the positive changes in this regard, including the effective joint work of the Presidency in the context of the Standing Committee for Military Matters.

To be sure, a number of difficulties remain, first and foremost with respect to ensuring the proper measure of cooperation by both entities, not only in common State institutions but also in relations with the leading international structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the entire United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such cooperation, along with the independent cooperation of the Bosnian parties towards progress in the Dayton-Paris process, would be timely, as important issues remain to be resolved. These include the organization of a Bosnian police force, the establishment of a democratic court system, the campaign against corruption, the establishment of a unified border service, the adoption of an election law, and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, along with other issues.

We are pleased that these issues were among the subjects of the Declaration that the members of the Presidency adopted yesterday in New York, a document which we shall study carefully. We trust that the obligations it sets out will be met in a consistent manner. We also note that the Declaration affirms the commitment of the members of the Presidency to the task of ensuring military cooperation between the entities, and in particular to the establishment of a joint unit for participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations. But, as we understand it, this still does not address the fact that there are three de facto independent armies in Bosnia, which is clearly not a normal situation and which does not help in the trend towards integration and towards strengthening a unified Bosnian State. We call for action on the development of a unified military doctrine for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We are concerned about the continued negative impact on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the final arbitration award on Brcko. It is important that that decision be implemented in a way that will stabilize the situation to the greatest possible extent and that will be in accordance with the Peace Agreement — in other words, through identifying solutions acceptable to all parties.

I had intended to end my statement here, but I cannot fail to convey my gratitude to Ambassador Holbrooke, who is no longer in the Chamber, for his words of welcome upon my return from a trip to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in particular to Kosovo. Bearing in mind what has been said here today about the relationship between the issues being addressed respectively in Bosnia and in Kosovo, let me respond to Ambassador Holbrooke's query by saying briefly that my principal personal conclusions on Kosovo are not very encouraging. The safety and security of the population seem to be increasingly under threat; indeed, the number of incidents has increased, which cannot be accounted for solely by the activities of criminal elements. More and more often, we see that the majority of such incidents reflect an organized policy aimed at expelling non-Albanians from Kosovo: all non-Albanians, not only Kosovars. This is undermining resolution 1244 (1999).

In my personal view, which was only strengthened by my trip to Kosovo, KFOR and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) are unable to eliminate provocations and activities intended to undermine resolution 1244 (1999), or to guarantee the proper level of safety and security for all. I do not mean to say that they are not doing good work or that they are not trying hard enough; I merely note that at present the result is a lack of — indeed a deterioration in — proper

safety and security, even though some very important measures are being taken through KFOR and UNMIK.

Uncontrolled activities continue by what are called elements of the former Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), who are in fact under the control of no one. Heavy artillery fire on villages continues, along with the burning of churches and other acts intended to humiliate and intimidate. It is interesting to note that a KLA flag appeared in the building that houses the headquarters of the Kosovo Protection Corps. General Klaus Reinhardt ordered that the flag be removed and replaced with a United Nations flag. This was done. But by the evening of that day, the United Nations flag had disappeared, and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) flag had reappeared. Therefore, I am convinced that, as in Bosnia, representatives and leaders of the international presence must use all of their authorized powers so as not to allow for such developments, which are already a threat to the authority of all of the powerful international structures now being erected in Kosovo.

Of course, I cannot agree with attempts to link decisions relating to Kosovo or Bosnia with any questions that have nothing to do with the issues under discussion, as this might be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I will be prepared to give members of the Security Council my impressions in greater detail, with specific facts, at the meeting devoted to problems of Kosovo. For the moment I wished simply to respond to Ambassador Holbrooke's request for me to share my impressions.

Mr. Fowler (Canada): I would like to join others in expressing personal thanks to you, Mr. President, for so eloquently commemorating the loss of 24 people last Friday in the World Food Programme flight into Kosovo. Among them was a young Canadian named Dan Rowan, who was on his way to Pristina to offer advice on penal reform in response to an appeal that Mr. Kouchner had issued in the Security Council a few weeks ago. I know that his family will very much appreciate your words and the Council's expression of sympathy.

I would also like to thank you on behalf of Canada for organizing this important meeting with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Presidency, which will reinforce the Security Council's continuing engagement in the process of bringing sustainable peace to that country and to the Balkan region more generally. We hope this engagement, manifested by today's briefing and by the recent appearances of Mr. Klein and Mr. Petritsch before the Security Council, will serve to underline the international community's resolve to see the Bosnia and Herzegovina peace process fully implemented.

The international community and the Office of the High Representative will continue to support the process, but ultimately Bosnia and Herzegovina has to implement its own peace. This is the substance of the ownership strategy which the High Representative outlined to the Council last week. Canada supports this strategy and urges the Presidency to cooperate fully with Mr. Petritsch in bringing it about.

We also urge the Presidency and the Council of Ministers to work with other levels of government, including the entities, to reform national institutions in order to make them more efficient, transparent and democratic. The building of common institutions is, of course, crucial to the development of both the State and civil society.

To this end, we are pleased that the draft permanent election law has recently been presented to the Bosnia and Herzegovina institutions. We hope that it will promote a democratic and multi-ethnic political process and make elected officials more accountable to the voters. The law should be adopted as soon as possible. The Steering Board is ready to do its part to help ensure that this issue is resolved in a timely manner.

Despite progress in some areas, there are clearly elements of the peace implementation process that require more commitment and resolve from the Bosnia and Herzegovina governments. For example, Canada is concerned with the issue of resettlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as are others who have spoken. The return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes must continue to be given top priority. We acknowledge the progress made thus far. Clearly, however, further progress on this front is critical in measuring real commitment to a lasting peace within the Dayton framework.

The flawed judicial system in Bosnia remains a major obstacle to the development of a modern democratic State. A self-sustaining peace in Bosnia can be achieved only with a judiciary that is independent from political pressure. Canada urges Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities at all levels to improve cooperation with the international experts in developing plans for judicial reform.

Further, we urge the Council of Ministers and the Members of the Presidency to adopt — as they have agreed in their New York Declaration — in a timely manner, the proposed border service law, in keeping with their 24 June commitment on this issue. Without adoption of this law, Bosnia and Herzegovina will continue to haemorrhage resources that are vitally needed for the provision of key public services, including efforts to improve the financial situation of pensioners, teachers and workers.

Lastly, the long-term success of the Dayton Peace Accords depends on Bosnia and Herzegovina's ability to develop a self-sustaining economy, which creates jobs, keeps inflation in check and provides a strong basis for local and foreign investment. Authorities must help create an enabling environment in which business can thrive and prosper.

Today's discussion demonstrates the commitment of the international community to support Bosnia and Herzegovina on the path to lasting peace. We call on all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to do their part to achieve this goal.

The President: I thank the representative of Canada for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Hasmy (Malaysia): My delegation would like to extend a very warm welcome to Mr. Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Members of the joint Presidency, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic and Mr. Zivko Radisic. Their presence here among us in the Council today is indeed a historic occasion. Their presence, as far as my delegation is concerned, symbolizes the continuing commitment of the leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina to work together to bring to a close a dark chapter of the country's history and to bring the country back to its rightful place in the family of sovereign States.

My delegation also joins others in mourning the tragic deaths of personnel of the World Food Programme in Kosovo.

My delegation wishes to thank the Chair and the Members of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their briefings on the current situation in their country, which we find extremely useful. We are gratified that there has indeed been some progress in the peace implementation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, further strenuous and sustained efforts are required before Bosnia and Herzegovina will enjoy self-sustaining peace and stability and emerge from the protective care of the international community.

A number of fundamental common State institutions have been constituted and begun to function, albeit with a number of constraints. We believe that with the necessary political will, these impediments can be overcome. The statements just made by the Members of the Presidency attest to their commitment and genuine desire to overcome them and to continue to work together towards realizing a shared vision of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent, unified, multi-ethnic, multicultural and multireligious State within its internationally recognized borders.

Much remains to be done to resolve the remaining critical problems and to ensure that peace and stability will be further consolidated and will endure in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The return of refugees and displaced persons, in particular the return of people to areas in which they are in a minority, reconciliation among different ethnic communities, minority protection and economic reforms and recovery are among the main outstanding problems that have to be urgently and comprehensively addressed to facilitate the establishment of a viable statehood for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The international community has made the return of refugees to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina one of the highest priorities. This is imperative for reconciliation in the country. Like others, we are concerned by the very slow pace of the return process. Last week the High Representative informed this Council that if the current slow tempo of return continued the process would take at least 22 years to be completed in the Federation, and 40 years in the Republika Srpska. Clearly, new approaches need to be taken to address this issue, with, of course, the full cooperation of the leadership and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so as to bring about more tangible results.

There are a number of other challenges that still have to be overcome. They include the continuing entrenched positions of certain groups and parties and the deep ethnic divisions that still exist. The situation demands greater efforts on the part of the leadership and principal forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina to achieve increased democracy, tolerance and reconciliation among the different ethnic communities. My delegation believes that the assertion of the political and moral authority of the Presidency will contribute significantly to developing a positive environment. In this regard, my delegation

warmly welcomes the New York Declaration issued by the joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Malaysia's own experience as a multi-ethnic, multicultural and multi-religious country has convinced us that tolerance is the indispensable ingredient for co-existence and nation-building. Malaysia is proud to have been associated with the efforts to rebuild peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to our programme of bilateral cooperation, until last year Malaysia participated in the United Nations Protection Force, the Implementation Force and the Stabilization Force (SFOR), and our civilian police personnel continue to serve with the International Police Task Force (IPTF).

As part of our contribution to the national reconciliation efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina — with encouragement from the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference and funding by Canada — Malaysia organized a non-governmental forum in Kuala Lumpur in August last year. The objective was to expose the participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Malaysia's own experience as a multi-ethnic, multi-religious nation. We found the forum extremely useful in providing fresh perspectives and approaches to promoting trust, confidence and tolerance in a plural society. While the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is vastly different from that in Malaysia, we believe that there may be lessons to be learned from the Malaysian experience in multi-ethnic living.

We commend the ongoing work of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the IPTF, in particular the Mission's efforts aimed at establishing a viable political force and judicial system in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We also commend the High Representative's recent measures relating to the package of property legislation reforms and the introduction of a new draft election law, as well as the ongoing work on the establishment of a State border service. We are gratified that these important new measures have the full support of the Presidency, Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as they constitute essential elements for national reconciliation, democracy and security.

The success of international involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be guaranteed if there is a strong commitment of and full cooperation from the Bosnian leadership and the people at every level. Ultimately the main responsibility for achieving reconciliation and lasting peace in the country lies with the leaders and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves. At the same time, a durable peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina requires the full cooperation of its neighbours.

My delegation underscores once again the important role of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and emphasizes the necessity of continuing support from the international community for the Tribunal. We believe more serious efforts should be taken to bring the indicted war criminals to justice. The continued freedom enjoyed by the leading indicted war criminals sends the wrong political message and contributes to the climate of insecurity that limits refugee returns, particularly in minority areas. The arrest and prosecution of these indicted war criminals would not only serve to mete out justice, but would also contribute to accomplishing the long-term goal of national reconciliation, which alone can guarantee Bosnia and Herzegovina freedom from the ghosts of its tragic past.

We urge all concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the Office of the High Representative and SFOR, to work more closely with the Tribunal in the fulfilment of its mandate. My delegation welcomes the clearly stated position of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina on this important issue.

Finally, I would like to express my delegation's deep appreciation to you, Sir, and to your delegation for making possible the convening of this truly unique and historic meeting of the Council.

The President: I thank the representative of Malaysia for his kind words addressed to me and my delegation.

Mr. Petrella (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to take this opportunity to convey the very best wishes of my Government to you, Sir, and to commend you on the excellent work your delegation is doing as President of the Security Council under the leadership of Ambassador Danilo Türk and his staff.

Like the preceding speakers, we pay tribute to the United Nations staff members who died in the plane accident in Kosovo last Friday.

We would like to thank the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for being here today and for the information its members have given us this morning. It is of extreme importance that four years after Dayton we are able to welcome in the Security Council, in a historic meeting, the three members of the Presidency of Bosnia

and Herzegovina. This shows that the implementation of Dayton is moving forward in spite of the difficulties and that there has been no decline in the Council's interest in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Also of the utmost importance, in our view, are the visits to Slovenia and Germany, since they demonstrate that the joint nature of the Presidency has begun to function in practice. We encourage the leaders to continue along this unified path. In this respect, we value the New York Declaration, adopted last night, as a document that strengthens that trend and that is consistent with the concerns of the Security Council.

Argentina takes pride in the recent presentation of the credentials of the Argentine Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the possibility that it will soon be reciprocated, to the benefit of the large and prosperous community of people from Bosnia and Herzegovina now in Argentina and to bilateral relations between the two countries.

In another context, we hope that the draft law on State border services will be sent to the parliamentary Assembly as soon as possible. It is essential that a sovereign State have a service of this nature, in order to prevent smuggling and illegal immigration. It is a vital institution, whose implementation must not be further delayed because of problems of competence. The New York Declaration reflects important progress in this direction.

Another problem is the situation of approximately 800,000 internally displaced persons and the thousands of refugees outside the country who have not yet been able to return to their places of origin. This situation must be reversed. We therefore believe that the recent legislation on property, promulgated by the High Representative, Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch, must be given the greatest political support, since it meets the needs of the majority of those people who are in that situation. On the same subject, the New York Declaration also proposes measures that we support.

We encourage the Presidency to adopt the economic and legal measures necessary to create a stable and secure environment conducive to foreign investment and an open economy. We agree that Bosnia and Herzegovina has a role to play in the region and in Europe.

We urge the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to embark on the path it outlined in its statements today and in the Declaration of New York. Aware of its responsibilities for the maintenance of peace, Argentina will continue to participate in the Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In conclusion, the attendance here of legislators from the United States Congress, whom we respectfully welcome, reminds us of the importance of the Security Council's and the United Nations holding open meetings like today's. These make it possible for people to see the useful and effective way in which we fulfil our mandates.

The President: I thank the representative of Argentina for his kind words addressed to me.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom): I congratulate you, Sir, on initiating this event today and on bringing it to fulfilment. It is very good to see this subject coming under your presidency on this day.

I think that Members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina can understand that, for a diplomat who has been associated with their country over the last eight years, it is a particular pleasure for me to see the three Members of the joint Presidency here in the Security Council, united on their business and taking steps together to bring the Dayton Accords into a further round of fruition. I congratulate them on their presence here today. The United Kingdom welcomes their strong commitment to Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign and united State and to the enhanced implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

We were very pleased to see the recent effort of the joint Presidency to promote the interests of Bosnia and Herzegovina together overseas, including in their recent visits to Slovenia and Germany. That was a good example of what the joint Presidency should be doing.

We are nevertheless still disturbed, as is the High Representative, that the common institutions as a whole are performing poorly and that there is still a long way to go before Bosnia and Herzegovina is able to function effectively as a modern European State. I think here, as President Izetbegovic has recognized, outside assistance is still necessary. First and foremost in that must be the High Representative and his Office. His presence there and his proactive work are essential to the success of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a modern and united State. Here, I think I must take slight issue with President Radisic, in that the High Representative must be given support in what he is doing. He must be able to take the decisions that are necessary day by day, because he is

doing it for the sake of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is not for nothing that people continue to work and, indeed, to die for international interests in the Balkans. In this context, I pay tribute to the victims of the recent air crash.

The United Kingdom particularly welcomes the New York Declaration reaffirming the Presidency's active support for the implementation of Dayton. Again, I would like to pay tribute to the input of the High Representative in bringing this about, and also to the role of the United States and Ambassador Holbrooke personally, who has continued to work with huge energy to make sure that Dayton is not just an event in history, but actually leads to a success for Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was a particular pleasure to see members of the United States Congress with us this morning.

I would like to welcome the joint Presidency's agreement to the establishment of a state border service on the basis of the High Representative's proposals. We have waited a long time for this and it is an essential part of bringing Bosnia and Herzegovina together. We also welcome the agreement to the establishment of a Presidency secretariat and of a joint commission on returns, which will report to the Security Council, as well as the agreement to the principle of a single national passport for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

But the United Kingdom is particularly interested in the role of the joint Presidency in looking forward to what needs to be done next. I would like to hear the Members of the Presidency state what their next priorities will be in the series of accumulated steps for the permanent stability and regeneration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that context, I particularly welcome the inclusion in the Declaration of their commitment to action against corruption. This was an issue that the United Kingdom Government raised in July 1997, as President Izetbegovic will remember, and that still needs action if the work of Dayton and its implementation is not to be vitiated by those who are working against the State. I hope the Presidency will be sincere in taking forward that particular commitment.

Beyond these individual issues, I hope that the Members of the joint Presidency understand their important moral and political role in leading Bosnia and Herzegovina beyond the narrow issues of ethnic politics. I entirely agree in this respect with the list of priorities which President Izetbegovic gave us earlier this morning, including refugee returns, the arrest of indictees, economic regeneration, dealing with corruption and reducing the amount of money spent on military matters. This is an important programme and I think the time has come for a much more wide-ranging commitment to reconciliation from the common institutions of the country.

In our view, the joint Presidency's visits to refugee return areas were a good start in that. The Presidency's presence here today marks another important milestone. I hope that the practice begun today of dialogue between the joint Presidency and the Security Council will continue and will mark a progressive accumulation of successes for Bosnia and Herzegovina as a modern, united State.

The President: I thank the representative of the United Kingdom for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. Shen Guofang (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): At the outset, we convey our condolences to the families of the victims of the air crash that took place on Friday.

The Chinese delegation would like to thank the Slovenian delegation for having convened this important meeting today. Ambassador Türk has made tremendous efforts to that end. We also wish particularly to thank the Foreign Minister of Slovenia for presiding over this meeting.

We thank Ambassador Holbrooke for introducing to us a number of important representatives of the United States Congress, whom we welcome to our meeting today.

The Chinese delegation thanks the tripartite Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina for its briefing of the Council. Its visit and the adoption of the New York Declaration offer vivid evidence of the Presidency's resolve to implement the Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina. We support the New York Declaration and appreciate the efforts made by the three parties in this regard.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an object-lesson of United Nations participation in post-conflict peace-building. A careful summary of the lessons and experiences gained in Bosnia and Herzegovina could be helpful to ongoing United Nations operations in other regions.

China is pleased that on the whole the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been stable and that the Peace Agreement is being implemented. We have also

noted that mutual tolerance among ethnic groups and the concept of integrity are on the rise. Although progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement has been slow, it is going in the right direction, and it should be assisted in that direction. We also agree with the saying that a flawed peace is often better than war.

The return of refugees is an important factor in guaranteeing the multi-ethnic character of Bosnian society. The international community has already made tremendous efforts in this regard, but the task continues to be arduous. It is necessary to take greater strides in creating employment opportunities and carrying out economic reform. We hope that further progress will be made in this regard.

The realization of ethnic reconciliation among Muslims, Croats and Serbs, the restoration of mutual trust and the pursuit of common development constitute the fundamental guarantees for the harmonious coexistence of the Bosnian people and for the country's long-term tranquillity and order. We sincerely hope that the leaders of the three parties will proceed on the basis of the fundamental interests of their people, put aside their differences and make common efforts to maintain the hard-won peace.

I would particularly like to emphasize that it is necessary to establish a unified armed force. The help of the international community has gradually reached all areas of Bosnian society and its peoples' lives. I wish to reiterate that the international community's participation in Bosnia's reconstruction should focus on helping the local people be self-reliant and gradually reduce their dependence on outside assistance. The comprehensive settlement of the Bosnian question ultimately depends on the Bosnian people themselves.

The Chinese delegation supports the work of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, which we hope will proceed in a professional, impartial and objective manner, so that its work will help promote the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Not long ago Mr. Petritsch, the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, also briefed the Council, especially on reforming property law and proposing draft electoral laws. He also proposed the concept of ownership. We have noted that the Presidency is supportive of these ideas. We believe this will help Bosnia and Herzegovina participate in international affairs as an integral whole. We hope that the Presidency will further implement these concepts and add specific content so that they can be really implemented.

The President: I thank the representative of China for his kind words addressed to my delegation and to me personally.

Mr. Fonseca (Brazil): I wish to associate my delegation with the deeply felt sentiment of sympathy and condolences that you, Mr. President, have expressed to the families of the United Nations personnel lost in the tragic accident that occurred in Kosovo.

I wish to thank the Members of the Bosnian Presidency for their presence here today and for the statements we have heard in this historic meeting of the Security Council. Let me also join other delegations in expressing our appreciation to the delegation of Slovenia for convening this meeting. We welcome your presence today, Mr. President, which shows not only the engagement of Slovenia on this issue, but also the permanent dedication of Slovenian diplomacy to the cause of peace and stability in the international order.

It is indeed very useful for the United Nations membership to engage in a debate that clearly shows that this Organization continues to be interested in the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In recent weeks the Council has heard briefings on Bosnia by the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the High Representative. They have all indicated that the situation in Bosnia is still very difficult.

Despite all obstacles, the Council has insisted that everything must be done not to allow the progress already achieved to be reversed. It is important to note that much of what has already been achieved in Bosnia counted on the indispensable support of the Presidency. I will not refer to specific achievements. Suffice it to stress that the present status of Bosnia as a sovereign State relies very much on the Presidency — as the representation of Bosnia's diversity — to consolidate self-sustaining stability.

The Presidency's commitment to the Dayton/Paris Peace Accords and to the functioning of State institutions should also be commended. When the international community looks for indigenous moral and political authority in Bosnia to build a truly democratic and multicultural society, it is to the Presidency that it turns. This brings to the Presidency not only a special place in

the history of its country, but also an enormous responsibility.

The Secretary-General reported weeks ago an improvement in the level of understanding among Bosnian leaders, and the mere presence of the Members of the Presidency here is in itself progress that deserves to be registered.

But still much remains to be done. This open format helps confirm that the United Nations is concerned with the implementation of the Peace Agreements. Here I wish to put on record a word of recognition for the work of Ambassador Holbrooke with regard to Bosnia. His dedication and personal efforts in helping build a viable future for Bosnia are beginning to bear fruits.

Brazil hopes that United Nations efforts in Bosnia will be matched by a demonstration of political will by the leadership of all ethnic communities in Bosnia. It is thus essential that the people of Bosnia, inspired by their leaders, do their part in speeding up the transformation of the country.

It is important that we do not overlook the words of the High Representative concerning the existence of a culture of dependency in Bosnia. In this regard, we recognize the importance of the concept of ownership, and we hope that it will be fully incorporated by the Bosnian leaders.

The international community is very much involved in Bosnia, but it cannot bear the responsibility for all the country's affairs. We are sure that the Bosnian leaders and the people of Bosnia will put the collective interest first, displaying behaviour and responsibility compatible with their ambitions of building a State out of a divided country. In this respect, the adoption of the New York Declaration can be seen as yet another milestone on the road towards consolidation of a truly single State with common institutions. The creation of a State border service will definitely help consolidate the notion of statehood.

Economic recovery is another foundation of the road that will lead Bosnia progressively closer to an irreversible and self-sustaining peace. Stability is essential to creating an environment conducive to private investment.

In conclusion, I would echo the prevailing feeling that this debate bears a message of perseverance and determination. We share in the appeals made today for the leaders to redouble their efforts in order to create a viable society based on multi-ethnicity and diversity. It is our conviction that only by the continued and unshaken commitment to the cause of tolerance will the ideals of a prosperous and peaceful Bosnia prevail.

The President: I thank the representative of Brazil for his kind words addressed to my delegation.

Mr. Buallay (Bahrain)(*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, my delegation would like to thank you, Mr. President, for organizing this Security Council meeting, as part of the remarkable efforts being made presently by your delegation.

My delegation would also like to welcome the personal presence of the Members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Security Council. Indeed, this is a golden opportunity for Council members, an opportunity we could not even have dreamed of in the past. Their presence here today is a clear indication of the progress made in the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is also indicative of the recognition of the efforts of the Security Council in particular, and of the United Nations in general, as the Members of the Presidency have just expressed, in facing a complicated situation in a war-torn country attempting repeatedly to obtain peace. Through difficult negotiations, the signing of the Dayton Agreement was finally achieved in 1995.

The United Nations efforts did have a cost — a very high cost, at times — such as the loss of life. We express our sincere condolences to the families of World Food Programme personnel who met their death in the recent airplane accident over Kosovo.

Since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, concrete progress has been made in the area of refugee return, in institution-building, judicial reform, economic regeneration and in other areas. However, more progress must be made for life to be normal again. This requires cooperation and concerted efforts on the part of all, the closing of the dark past, the opening of a new page — a new era — of understanding and a true desire to live in peace in a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society. This is what the Security Council expects from the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For international support to continue for peace efforts in Bosnia, the Bosnians themselves must redouble their efforts to settle their own differences. We urge the Bosnian Presidency to cooperate fully with the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the

Office of the High Representative to implement the Peace Accords in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to coordinate efforts in order to overcome the current difficulties.

As for refugee return, my delegation believes that much has to be done to ensure the full return of refugees of all ethnic backgrounds to their homes. This requires the protection of returnees, the provision of a secure environment and opportunities for work. We believe that progress achieved in the area of property law will help in this regard.

As for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, for prosecution of war criminals, the issue was raised today by the Bosnian Presidency. It is an issue that we have raised, too, in this Council on a number of occasions, including just last week during the statement made by Ms. Carla Del Ponte, the Prosecutor of the Tribunal. The principal indictees remain at large. They perpetrated their crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, then they moved on to Kosovo. Where is justice to be found here? We are fully in favour of just forgiveness that would lead to stability in Bosnia. However, the magnitude and barbarity of those crimes require that the perpetrators be prosecuted.

We reaffirm the need to support the Tribunal and to assist it in arresting the perpetrators of crimes against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They must be prosecuted, especially the big fish among them. My delegation agrees with the Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding local criminal courts. We also believe that these local courts do not have the capacity to undertake such a difficult task. In addition, we believe that these tasks fall within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal.

The border police, economic reform, the fight against corruption, the settlement of the problem of mines — all these are issues that require further efforts. The international community can help the Bosnians to resolve these problems.

On the other hand, the Dayton Peace Agreement is the only alternative, that is, the best means currently available to resolve the problems of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, we call on all parties concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina to hold fast to that Agreement. We call upon them to make all possible efforts to ensure that all the provisions of the Agreement are implemented in all sincerity and in good faith.

This meeting today is indicative of a collective will to overcome the current problems in order to ensure full implementation of the Dayton Agreement, followed by concrete steps that would enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to regain its material and moral force to live in peace — a peace necessary for economic and social development in the country.

Finally, we welcome the New York Declaration agreed upon by the Bosnian Presidency last night.

The President: I thank the representative of Bahrain for his kind words addressed to our delegation.

Mr. van Walsum (Netherlands): Mr. President, We join other delegations in thanking you and your delegation for having taken the initiative to convene this important meeting.

The Netherlands delegation welcomes the Joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is encouraging to see that despite the many difficulties that still exist among the entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Presidency has come to the Council today as one.

We also welcome the New York Declaration, which Members of the Joint Presidency have issued on the occasion of their appearance before the Security Council. We interpret their joint presence in this Chamber as a testimony to their commitment to the enhancement of the functioning of the common institutions. Only with properly functioning common institutions will Bosnia and Herzegovina be able to deal with the tasks that lie ahead.

The Netherlands regards the return of minority refugees to their places of residence as the core of the Dayton Agreements. The spontaneous return of minority refugees, which is just now gaining momentum, is a sign of hope and should not only be welcomed but also be financially supported. In this regard, we welcome the efforts of the High Representative to persuade the European Commission and other donors to continue providing flexible funds for this purpose.

However, if the Bosnian authorities at the national, cantonal and local level do not provide the facilities to make the return process possible, our common goal will not be attained. This involves creating a minimum of goodwill and tolerance by implementing confidence-building measures, such as receiving delegations of potential returnees, but it also concerns the creation of

legal conditions and the provision of financial means to solve practical matters.

Improvement on this score is needed, as was illustrated by the fact that the new property law was adopted only after instructions had been issued by the High Representative. Another example is inadequate budgeting for return projects while institutions that could generate revenue — for example, a State border service — are slow in getting off the ground. In this connection, we have noted and welcomed the reference to the State border service in the New York Declaration.

Delays in taking the necessary measures also occur in the field of privatization, almost always as a result of political quarrels among the communities. One example is the case of the Privatization Bureau in Mostar, which refuses to review privatization decisions taken hastily during the war, for fear that irregularities might come to light. Because of this attitude, the World Bank's adjustment loan for the private sector destined for the Federation narrowly escaped being blocked.

The Bosnian leadership must not resign itself to these shortcomings. We expect it to muster all its courage and to set an example for all the subsidiary levels of government in the State by embarking on genuine cooperation for the benefit of all the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The President: I thank the representative of the Netherlands for the kind words he addressed to my delegation.

Mr. Jagne (Gambia): Mr. President, our meeting today takes on particular importance for several reasons, and it does not require a major leap of the imagination to understand why. First, we are honoured to see you, Sir, preside over our deliberations, and my delegation would like to express its most profound gratitude to your delegation for all the contributions it continues to make in the quest for a lasting solution to the complex problem of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The convening of this meeting provides clear testimony to those efforts.

Secondly, we are greatly honoured by the gracious presence of the three members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Joint Presidency, and therefore my delegation would like to join previous speakers in extending a warm welcome to them and to thank them for finding time to attend this meeting.

Thirdly, holding this meeting today — the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords — could not be more timely.

Last but not least, the delegation of the Gambia also acknowledges the presence of an impressive gathering of United States Congresswomen and Congressmen. The United Nations as a whole needs such interaction with the United States Congress. It is a mutually beneficial relationship, and we invite them to come again and to attend more United Nations meetings. We thank Ambassador Holbrooke for taking this laudable initiative.

Having heard from all the Members of the Joint Presidency, we can say without any fear of contradiction that we are all on the same wavelength. In other words, there is no alternative to Dayton. Dayton shows the way forward towards the ultimate goal of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We note with great satisfaction that the Joint Presidency reaffirmed its commitment to the Dayton Accords. The adoption of the New York Declaration is ample demonstration of this commitment.

We are nonetheless mindful of the fact that whilst efforts are being made for the smooth implementation of the Dayton Accords, the anti-Dayton forces are also active. These forces of evil and darkness, as Ambassador Holbrooke calls them, must be challenged and neutralized. This is why it is important also to cooperate sincerely with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to bring to justice those indictees who are still at large. Unless and until they are pursued and brought to justice, there can be no lasting peace. The process of healing is incomplete without justice being done. This will also guarantee the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Europe, among other things. In this connection, we welcome the establishment of a State border service as part of the strategy in the fight against corruption. Thus, the importance of the State border service cannot be over-emphasized.

Similarly, the intention of the Joint Presidency to create a permanent secretariat is also a step in the right direction. Equally worthy of notice is the Joint Presidency's reaffirmation of support for the adoption of the permanent election law.

With the reduction of military spending by 15 per cent, as agreed by all the parties, we hope that the resulting savings will be spent in more productive areas, such as making proper arrangements for the return of

refugees. This is one area where we need to redouble efforts. But again, in the final analysis, a lot depends on the attitude of the leadership as a whole. The concept of ownership comes into play yet again. The rest of the international community can only assist. The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and their leaders have the final say on how to shape their common destiny.

The Joint Presidency understands that the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in Europe. But what does it take for Bosnia and Herzegovina to play its rightful role in Europe and, indeed, in the comity of nations? In our view, there is only one answer: giving a sense of purpose to their common institutions, as emphasized by Ambassador Greenstock. There is no other way.

Finally, we join those who spoke before us in mourning the victims of the recent air disaster in Kosovo, and we extend our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

The President: I thank the representative of Gambia for the kind words he addressed to my delegation.

Mr. Andjaba (Namibia): Mr. Minister, we welcome you to our midst and wish to commend you and Ambassador Türk for taking the initiative to convene this very important meeting.

Like those who spoke before, we pay tribute to the victims of the air crash in Kosovo and express our heartfelt condolences to their families.

We would also like to welcome and thank their Excellencies for their invaluable and informative briefing on the current status of the implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, may I quote the report of the High Representative

> "that the work of the Presidency has constructive elements and the rotation of the function is working smoothly ... and the Presidency quickly reached agreement on a number of important areas, including reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular services ... appointment of new Ambassadors, a commitment to establishing the State border service, and a reduction of a military budget". (*S/1999/1115, annex, para. 16*)

These are indeed positive elements in the sphere of institution-building, and we therefore encourage the Presidency to persevere in the great task of rebuilding their nation.

We note also the improvement in the rate of return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their original homes. In this context, my delegation hopes that their Excellencies will encourage Parliament to consider favourably and expeditiously the draft electoral law and private property legislation due in Parliament in order to speed up the return of the internally displaced persons to their homes.

Overall, my delegation notes with appreciation the progress that has been achieved thus far with respect to the implementation of the Peace Agreement, especially the ongoing efforts to establish common institutions. Furthermore, my delegation warmly welcomes the New York Declaration by the Joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Finally, it remains essential for the international community to continue providing the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the necessary resources and logistical assistance needed to build the basic foundation for a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and peaceful country.

The President: I thank the representative of Namibia for his kind words addressed to my delegation and to me personally.

Mr. Dangue Réwaka (Gabon) (*spoke in French*): Allow us first, Mr. President, to associate ourselves with your tribute to the United Nations staff members who perished in last week's plane crash in Kosovo and to extend our condolences to their families.

The delegation of Gabon would like to thank you, Sir, for extending an invitation to the three Members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which enabled them to report to the Security Council today on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Dayton Agreements and on the action still to be taken. Their presence here in the Council shows their determination to put an end to the problems underlying the difficulties faced by the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We encourage them to redouble their efforts so that the pending issues may be dealt with rapidly, thereby consolidating peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Declaration they have just adopted during their stay in New York is an important step, and we congratulate them on it. We urge the international community to continue to help them actively in their reconstruction efforts to bring

about a new, united, strong and prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The President: I thank the representative of Gabon for his kind words addressed to my delegation.

I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the Foreign Minister of Slovenia.

I would like to express our satisfaction and appreciation to the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Their presence and interaction with the Security Council today has a great political value and is deeply symbolic in its historical message. It demonstrates the vitality of the spirit of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent, sovereign and multi-ethnic State, a value of paramount importance for the future of their country.

Four years have passed since the conclusion of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement. It needs to be stressed today, in the presence of the Members of the Presidency and in the presence of Ambassador Richard Holbrooke — the main architect of the Agreement — that ending the war is the main condition for the construction of peace. Ending the war is the beginning of peace, while the construction of peace requires additional efforts. Today Bosnia and Herzegovina is in the middle of those efforts. The Presidency has the essential role in that process, which requires fostering internal stability, political normalization and economic prosperity. The Members of the Presidency have contributed much to the implementation of this role.

Today these general requirements are easily translatable into more specific priority tasks. The return of refugees, including in particular minority returns, constitutes the first priority. The others include the establishment of a State border service, the creation of conditions for foreign investment, the creation of new jobs and the strengthening of the judiciary. We are heartened that the commitment of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to these objectives has been renewed today.

The New York Declaration, adopted by the Members of the Presidency on the eve of the present meeting of the Security Council, is a landmark document. It demonstrates the reinforced will of the Presidency to proceed more speedily towards the realization of the accepted priority objectives.

Recently, the crisis in Kosovo severely tested peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We commend all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their responsible and wise attitude, which contributed to the preservation of stability in their country. The peace, stability and unity of Bosnia and Herzegovina are of critical importance for the resolution of other problems in the region, most notably the problem of Kosovo. Therefore, every effort must be made to strengthen Bosnia and Herzegovina and its institutions.

Implementing the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement will be the best guarantee of prosperity for future generations and the best way to prevent the extremist forces from spreading destructive nationalism all over again. Slovenia therefore calls upon the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and upon its common institutions, to remain sincerely committed to the principles spelled out in the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement.

Bosnia and Herzegovina must not be left alone in these efforts. The international presence and assistance is still required, and Slovenia will do its utmost to contribute its share. We stood by Bosnia and Herzegovina in its hard times, and we wish to do the same in its brighter future.

Let me conclude with an observation from last year's meeting of the Peace Implementation Council, namely, that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a European country. For Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina has always been a European country, and we support it as such. We also support its efforts to join the Council of Europe and other European institutions.

But Bosnia and Herzegovina is also a proud member of the United Nations. This meeting today is a testimony to the determination of the international community to support the independence, sovereignty, multi-ethnic character and stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I now resume my function as President of the Council.

I give the floor to His Excellency Mr. Ante Jelavic, Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to respond to the comments and questions.

Mr. Jelavic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (*spoke in Croatian; interpretation furnished by the delegation*): I would like to express my gratitude at being invited to this meeting, at which we have had the opportunity to reaffirm our obligation and commitment to the building of a multi-ethnic and democratic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Members of the Council have told us in their statements that we will have the Council's support in the future, as well as the support of other organizations of the international community. We fully support the initiative of the United Kingdom's Ambassador for full and continuous cooperation between the Security Council, the United Nations in general and the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By adopting the New York Declaration, we the Members of the Presidency have committed ourselves to certain obligations and duties. We see this as another success in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

I would once again like to express my gratitude to you, Mr. President, and the Council for your invitation and for the interest you have shown in our problems and in our reality today and in the future.

The President: I thank Mr. Jelavic for the clarifications he has provided.

I now give the floor to His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to respond to the comments and questions.

Mr. Izetbegovic (Bosnia and Herzegovina): I would like to express to you, Mr. President, my sincere appreciation for giving me the opportunity to address the Security Council today. I have listened very carefully to the statements of the States members of the Security Council. They all expressed their support for our country, and I thank all of them. I would like to reiterate my full support for the New York Declaration and will do everything possible to ensure its implementation.

The President: I thank Mr. Izetbegovic for the clarifications he has provided and for the kind words he addressed to my delegation.

I now give the floor to His Excellency Mr. Zivko Radisic, Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to respond to the comments and questions.

Mr. Radisic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) *(spoke in Serbian; interpretation provided by the delegation):* If we compare the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina today with the one that prevailed four years ago, we can see that a lot has been done. But with respect to what we want, what the Dayton Peace Agreement realistically offers us and what we can do to shape the destiny of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we are now at the beginning of a great endeavour with lofty but realistic goals. We are deeply aware of the challenges and difficulties facing not only the Members of the Presidency but also all of the other structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at all levels.

Your support means a lot to us, and I am convinced that the first report prepared by the joint commission of the entities and international representatives, as provided for in the New York Declaration, will show clearly the progress that has been made in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The President: I thank His Excellency Mr. Radisic for the clarifications he has provided.

There are no further speakers left on my list.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.